THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873. NUMBER 2.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FARM AND FAMILY.

Good and Bad Farming.

A workman is known by his chips, and the evidences of good or bad farming may be found in the general thrift, or its lack on the farm.

It is not an evidence of good farming to see dilapidated fences, broken bars, gates swinging on one hinge, or perhaps not swinging at all. It is not an evidence of good farming to find the plow frozen in the furrow, the barrow just where it was last used, the harvester sheltered in an angle of the Virginia fence, the mower standing in the middle of the meadow, where the last swath was finished. It is not an evidence of good farming to find minor tools lying around loose to be covered by the snows of winter, the corn crib uncovered and exposed to the sun and rain, nor a few logs dozed by the weather, to be worked up piecemeal, as wanted, or perhaps, if coal is used, lying in a scattered pile, with no covering save the canopy of heaven. It is not suggestive of thrift when hogs are allowed to root up the meadows that perhaps must be cut for hay next season, or horses and cattle allowed to roam there at will, long after the last grass is devoured, eating into the roots and perhaps poaching the turf soaked with rain. It is not good economy to allow stock in Winter to go unprovided with comfortable stables or sheds, because you cannot afford to buy the lumber to shelter them with. These are some of the principal evidences of bad farming. The minor ones are many, for that which is worth buying is worth preserving, and he who is the best farmer makes the most money in the end. The way to accomplish this is to begin young, for habits of orderly care acquired then will be improved in mature age, just as carelessness will be intensified with the growth of years.

The farmer who owns but little stock and keeps it fat, is richer than he who, owning much, allows it to waste and become poor in the endeavor to keep more than his farm can carry. Much of the thrift and order about the farm lies with the children. However much the parents may strive, however hard they may labor, if the children are not interested in preserving order, if they have not constantly before them incentives to do so, one little dereliction will follow another, until the end disorder will prevail, the farm will begin to run down, and it will be found that it costs more to bring it back twice told than it would have to have kept it intact at first. Whenever you are through with a tool or implement for the season, put it away in a secure place. The objection sometimes made that it takes so much room for storage, is not valid. There is on every farm plenty of loft room for the lighter tools, and many ways will suggest themselves for raising comparatively heavy ones, as plows and harrows, and a little time spent at the *right* time will be money in the end. Even mowers, harvesters, and threshing machines, occupy but little room, if properly taken apart, and the exercise of doing so and putting them together again, often gives valuable lessons in mechanics, and renders the operator thoroughly conversant with the workings of the machine itself. There is more in the care of little things than most people imagine, and those are thoroughly looked after greater ones are not apt to suffer.—*Western Rural.*

My Method of Washing.

When the clothes are removed Sunday morning, they are put to soak in a tub or barrel containing cold water, (without soap,) which is made ready the evening before, of course, assorting them into four lots,—namely, fine, coarse, colored and flannels; flannels are not soaked. On Monday morning they are pounded and squeezed in this water with a long-handled light mallet, then wrung out, and after the water is removed thrown back into the barrel with a sufficient quantity of soap, and boiling water poured over them (flannels and colored clothes not put into boiling water); then pounded and squeezed up and down a few minutes. Very few, if any, will need rubbing on the board, as this process leaves them clean; they are then wrung out and put into a bag and on to boil in cold water, with a little soap.

After boiling about twenty minutes they are removed to a tub of water and gently rubbed, that no particles of soap may adhere to them; then wrung, and put into a little rinsing water, a little blue and slightly warm. Rinse, wring, shake out well and hang up to dry. White flannels should be washed in *clean* suds, and all woolens rinsed in water of the same temperature as that in which they have been washed.

A very little starch in the rinse water improves the looks of white as well as colored clothes; besides, they are more easily ironed. My clothes, washed in this way, are as white and clean as any one could desire. I find a Wringer a *great help* in washing.

Starch for common clothes I make as follows, and find it superior to that which is boiled and strained, and much less trouble: Stir about four table-spoonfuls of flour with cold water into a thin paste, leaving no lumps, and pour into it a quart or two of boiling water, stirring all the while. Then pour in a quart or two of cold water, and let it stand a few minutes to settle. After it has settled, the top may be poured off for use.

MRS. JULIA M. WELLOCK.

Are none of the numerous washing machines better than the old pounding barrels? It seems to us so. Every housewife who uses one abandoned the pounder for it, and could not be induced to return to it under any circumstances; indeed, she has not used a pounder for years. Cannot some of the rural housewives tell a better and quicker way of washing than that given above?—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Shade as a Fertilizer.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* gives the true solution, as to how shade acts as a fertilizer, in the following sensible remarks:

"That shade is a fertilizer is a fact which has long been noticed, and much has been written to explain it. A few words will be sufficient for that purpose. Shade operates simply by preserving the ammonia which is in the soil and which is continually furnished by rain and snow water, and also by manures, and which is rapidly driven off from a naked surface of the soil, by a scorching sun. To preserve the ammonia, the skillful farmer plows his manure shortly after it is spread upon his soil; and spreads his manures upon his meadows late in the fall, or in the winter, or early in spring, so that the ammonia may be washed out of it into the soil, thus preventing its evaporation by the sun.

"Ammonia is either food or a condiment for most plants, and is necessary to their rapid growth. It has been ascertained by repeated experiments in England that the largest crops of wheat can be raised by imparting to the soil an extra quantity of ammonia, either by directly spreading salts of ammonia or by guano. Hence the greatest fertility of the soil will be more surely preserved by an alternation of crops rather than naked fallow, from which a scorching sun drives off the ammonia rapidly. We should ever bear in mind the eloquent words of an English writer, that 'mighty nature renews her strength, not by inderlent repose, but in alternations in energy.'

Spare the Ewe Lambs.

One of the principal sources of revenue from a flock of long wooled sheep, is the early lambs, that, if well grown and fat, always command a good price. In several instances coming under our observation, parties made, as we thought, and still believe, a mistake in parting with their ewe lambs, instead of holding them and reducing the flock to a certain number, by culling from the old ewes. True, the latter are not usually ready for the butcher so early in the Summer as the lambs are, nor can they be depended upon to bring so much money; but this heavy drafting from the young and growing end of the flock will eventually prove a loss, no matter what may be the present apparent advantage. There are two ways to keep up the standard of a flock. One is the policy that keeps all the best animals that are bred from it, selling those that are below the average in symmetry, style, and all the more desirable characteristics. The other is the policy that looks outside the flock for all improvement, by the purchase of the better animals that other breeders have had the judgment to cultivate, and the prudence to preserve. There is a fair remuneration in the business for the man who pursues the one, occasionally infusing a strain of new blood, if it can be found in animals better than his own. The man who pursues the opposite policy must needs start rich and die young if he escapes poverty. Carefully select the best sheep to keep, though the butcher offers a high price for them. It is by such a course alone, coupled with high feeding, that the best animals can be bred and grown.—*Vermont Farmer.*

Hens That Eat Eggs.

The best way to break hens of egg-eating is to break their necks and re-stock with birds that have not acquired the habit.

Fowls that are expert in egg eating first attack the egg with their bill. If it is a thin shell, a few strokes will break it, and the rest is an easy job. If, however, the shell is a thick one, they generally fail to break it with their beak; then they begin to scratch in the nest, and, with their feet, throw the egg against the hard sides of the box until it is broken.

First of all, make hens lay hard shelled eggs, so hard that they cannot be readily broken by a hen's bill. This can be done by feeding freely with slacked lime, ground or broken bones, oyster shells, etc.

To prevent breaking against the sides of the box, the nests should be high and lined upon the sides with cushions filled with hay or other soft material. Their only chance then is that they may throw two eggs forcibly against each other. To prevent this I rob them of the nest egg, and gather the eggs several times a day. It is a good plan to leave a few China eggs near the nest for them to work at, which will make their bills so sore that they will strike the real eggs with less force.—*Cor. Poultry World.*

Sick Potatoes.

During the winter and spring potatoes begin to grow old and to decay, when they become particularly unwholesome. Never eat one of these. If there is any taint about them, any bad taste or smell, never put them in your stomach. People in the country do not suffer so much from inability to get good potatoes as people in the city do. In the city they are so much exposed to cold, and heat and light, and get so bruised that they are never so good as when they come from the farmer's cellar. While on this subject we will give our readers a recipe for raising wholesome and delicious potatoes. Choose a soil that is dry and sandy, loam, if possible; but any soil will do except where it is positively wet. With a plough mark out your furrows three and a half feet apart, and eight or ten inches deep. Now fill this furrow with thoroughly rotten oak tan bark, or chip manure, on which is a good sprinkling of salt. Over this spread the soil half an inch thick, and plant the potatoes. Strictly follow this rule, and nutritious and delicious potatoes will be the result.

Fertilizing Melons and Cucumbers.

The *Gardeners' Magazine* says:—The artificial fertilization of the female flowers of cucumbers and melons constitutes a most important article of faith among practical horticulturists. The "setting" of the crop by hand is insisted on in all garden calendars; if it is not necessary, immense amount of time consumed thereby is wasted. In the thousands of gardens where handsome and well-flavored fruit is everything, and seed of no consequence at all, we believe the operation to be altogether unnecessary. At all events, we have managed to secure for our own use for many years past cucumbers and melons in sufficient plenty, without putting ourselves to the trouble of applying the pollen, [and have long since been satisfied that, except for the production of seed, it is labor wasted.

A Neglected Source of Food.

Dr. Muter, in the pages of the *Food Journal*, calls attention to what he terms a neglected source of food. Some time ago, while investigating cocoa by means of the microspe, he discovered an ingredient employed by way of adulteration to which he could give no name. Subsequently he had a sample of a substance offered at the Mark Lane Exchange as an article of food for cattle, forwarded to him for analysis. It now became necessary to deal with the matter seriously, and so further microscopic investigation led to the discovery that the mysterious ingredient was simply the flour of the African pea or earth nut. Dr. Muter declares, however, that the bean of this peanut is an excellent substance, which, instead of being used only as food for cattle, or by some adulterators more enlightened than their neighbors, should be everywhere recognized as a marketable article of human diet.

The Swiss Chard Beet.

For the first time in our life we last season grew the *Swiss Chard Beet*, without a thought or impress of its value more than we had had years back—but we had room and J. J. H Gregory, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, a noted seedsman, having sent us a package, we decided to plant it. The result is, that we found it productive of a leaf stalk equal if not surpassing Celery, and grown with half the care, more delicate in texture, tender, white as snow it only partially earthed up to and bleached. We have nothing to say of it just now, more than this. We shall try it again next year, and advise all our readers who love a nice delicate salad, and our market gardening growers who want money at three to five hundred per cent. of outlay, to try the Swiss Chard Beet.

Fat a Destructive of Animal Physiology.

We lay no claim to science, but the recent record of the "Short Horn Convention" at Indianapolis, Ind., adds another item to our foregone impression relative to the values of animal fat when excited or fulminated by excessive expansive unhealthy, yet digestive food. The exhibits of most, if not all of our prize cattle receiving premiums at Fairs, it is well known by those who have knowledge of nature, are incompatible with true progressive advance, and we rejoice that this Indianapolis Short Horn Convention carefully put themselves down to the truth that, while the largest and fattest sold best and won the premiums because of the fancy imcompetent judges, yet the man who knew aught of breeding kept his animals carefully free of any excess of fatty flesh.

Pigeons are Destructive.

The *Northern Engine* says: "Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Dunbeath, Ireland, has forwarded us the 'crop' contents of a wood pigeon shot by Mr. Stone, in the neighborhood of Barrock, the other day, as an illustration of the destruction which the wood pigeon commits on the corn fields of this county near woods. The contents of the packet are no fewer than 1,042 grains. Sir John says that it is found impossible to thin down the wood pigeon in his neighborhood, and he is anxious to obtain the opinion of correspondents who have had experience with the birds, as to the best means of extirpating them."

Dog vs. Sheep.

Official reports show in Ohio an annual loss of sheep of $1,000,000 in injuries—a loss equivalent to 6,000,000 pounds of wool, or a tax of two per cent. upon the total sum invested in sheep in that State. It is said that in two years, from 1868 to 1870, Illinois sank from the sixth to the ninth rank among the States in the number and value of its sheep, and this great falling off is attributed to the proportionate increase in the number of dogs, and the lack of proper legislation to prevent their ravages among the sheep. In Maryland, the returns from five counties report over 1,100 sheep killed in one year by dogs.

Shade for Glass Houses.

The best permanent shade for plant houses is linseed oil and sugar of lead, in the proportion of about a teaspoonful of lead to a quart of oil; but the exact trial must be governed by the amount of shade required, which can easily be proved by trying it upon pieces of waste glass. First, wash the glass thoroughly clean, and then, on a dry clear morning, take the oil mixture, and paint as thinly as possible over the glass with an ordinary paint brush. By dabbing it gently with a dry brush, it will impart to it the appearance of ground glass. The shading will stand for a season, and be removed by washing it with a strong pearl ash water.

Small Onions for Seed.

Very small onions, say about a half-inch in diameter, are extensively used by our market gardeners, instead of seed for raising an early crop, which is usually pulled and sold in market as "green onions." These "sets" are produced by sewing seed very thickly on very poor soil, and as soon as the bulbs are of the requisite size they are pulled up and dried and laid away for planting the next season. Now, if your small onions are of the size we have described, they will probably answer for sets; but if much larger they will be very likely to produce seed-stems, instead of larger bulbs. —*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Secrets of Health.

First, keep warm. Second, eat regularly and slowly. Third, maintain regular bodily health. Fourth, take early and very light suppers. Fifth, keep a clean skin. Sixth, get plenty of sleep at night. Seventh, keep cheerful and respectable company. Eighth, keep out of debt. Ninth, don't set your mind on things you don't need. Tenth, mind your own business. Eleventh, don't set up to be a sharp of any kind. Twelfth, Subdue curiosity. Thirteenth, avoid drugs.

Bones for Hogs.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* writes: When I fatten Spring pigs I get bones, burn them, and feed. It saves them from breaking down before butchering time, which they often do when fed high. When my hogs become uneasy and root and gnaw their pens, I give them embers of charcoal in their swill, after which they will lie down quietly.

THE CAPITAL.

The Opening Day of Congress.

Notes from the Yellowstone Expedition.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

Religious Sentiment of President Lincoln.

STORY OF AN INTERESTING INDIAN RELIC.

The Mixed Claims Commission Meeting.

DOORS OPEN FOR CREDIT MOBILIER.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1873.

The camp followers that are always found in the rear of every victorious party are assembled here in large numbers. Lobbyists and office-seekers of every grade are filling the hotels and boarding houses Every imaginary scheme for extracting money from the National Treasury has its friends and advocates. An enterprising Virginia real estate owner is here for the purpose of getting government aid to develop a coal mine that he thinks exists in or upon his estate. A gentleman from Nevada, a Mr. Sutro, asks aid to develop mineral property in his State—a couple of million dollars will answer for a nest egg, if more is forthcoming when that is gone. Almost every description of private caterprise is here asking government aid except newspapers. I do not as yet hear of any government aid being asked to start or maintain a newspaper establishment.

FLORA OF THE YELLOWSTONE.

Mr. Vasey, botanist of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Colton, botanist of Hazdin's Yellowstone Expedition, are engaged in classifying and distributing the botanical collection made in the Yellowstone National Park and its environs last summer.

There are about 1,200 species of Flora indigenous to the territory embraced within the limits of the Park. The woody fibres are chiefly pines and firs. The pines are of three varieties—the red pine, and two short rough species, which attain a height of from twenty to thirty feet, which is about the length of their Latin names, the only ones of which they are now possessed. There are three specimens of spruce, commonly called "white pine" and "swamp pine," and the balsam and white spruce, or silver fir. The latter is a most beautiful tree. When at full maturity, its lower branches, which sweep the ground, spread out over a disk some 25 feet in diameter, forming the base of a symmetrical cone of dark green, unfrequently to a height of 120 feet. Besides these there are a few cedars and poplars, and several inferior specimens more like large bushes, but which through counting are breveted trees.

The bee line on the Titons is at about the usual attitude—11,000 feet, but on Mount Hayden it is much higher. This peak is 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, and vegetation is luxuriant until within about 1,000 feet of the top, where it stops abruptly at the base of a cone of granite that caps the mountain, and is so steep and smooth that even snow cannot effect a lodgment upon its sides. Grasses in great variety and abundance and of finest quality for grazing cover the mountain sides to a great height, and hither in summer flock by thousands elk, deer and other herbivorous animals to browse upon the broad luxurious pastures.

The floral display is remarkably abundant, varied and brilliant, far surpassing in beauty the flowery prairies of the Western States. Primroses, jessamines, columbines, monk's-hood, fox glove, and a thousand other rare flowers cover the earth with brightness and fill the air with fragrance.

SUPERVISING INSPECTORS OF STEAMBOATS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of steamboats holds its regular annual meeting here this month, commencing on the 13th.

The existing law has had a little over one year's trial, and important modifications in the rules governing steamboats may be expected, even if Congress fails to make any change in the law itself.

CUSTOMS REVENUE MATTERS.

Hon. Wm. T. Haines, Commissioner of Customs, has returned fro m his trip to the West and Southwest, where he went for the purpose of settling out-standing balances against the ex-surveyors of customs, and has been dispatched by the Secretary of the Treasury to New York and Boston, for the purpose of inspecting the United States appraising stores in these cities.

THE METIS DISASTER.

The Supervising Inspectors who investigated the Metis disaster, report to the Treasury Department that at the time of the collision the schooner failed to display proper signal lights. The Secretary will at once commence legal proceedings against her through the Department of Justice.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has just received the French and German edition of his Immigration report, containing information for immigrants, and will shortly forward boxes of this document to Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Havre, for distribution in German and French countries. They are not for distribution in the United States, except to libraries), but will be sent to any address in either of those countries, if stamps to pay postage be remitted to the Bureau. The weight of the German edition is under 8 and the French under 15 ounces.

THE LATTER LIFE OF MR. LINCOLN.

Rev. James A. Reed, of Springfield, Illinois, has been hunting up evidence in regard to the latter life and religious sentiments of our martyr President, Abraham Lincoln. He has embodied the result of his researches in a lecture which he has been requested to deliver in this city for the benefit of one of our charitable institutions.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

The plant furnishing this material is found plentifully on the shores of New Zealand, and the leaves, without any preparation save dyeing, is used by the natives for strings and small ropes, in all their domestic necessities. The fibre has been proved to be stronger than any other thread, with the exception of silk. A large number of plants are being prepared by the Department of Agriculture for distribution in the southern and western States, it being stated to stand a climate, even although the thermometer reaches nearly to zero. It will also flourish in swampy and low grounds unfitted for the growth of cereals, and requires no cultivation. Like the Russia plant, its future usefulness depends upon the invention and adaptation of machinery for preparing the fibre for commerce. This preparation, however, involves chemical as well as mechanical skill, both of which will undoubtedly be forthcoming as soon as their services are demanded.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

It has long been a question with ethnologists whether the pre-histosic men of America were acquainted with the manufacture and use of textile fabrics, but the question is now settled affirmatively. The Smithsonian Institution has just received a copper axe taken from an Indian mound, near Illinois, which tells the story. The axe was evidently wrapped in some fabric when buried, since the oxidation of the copper which penetrated the interstices of the cloth, has made distinctly traceable the longitudinal and transverse fibres of flowers in the woven. The axe also proves that the art of melting and casting of metals was not known at the time it was made, and that they were hammered into the shape of the various utensils required. Oxidation has brought out distinctly the striae of the metals, which would not have appeared had the implement been cast.

Relics such as this represent the bronze age of American pre-historic civilization, bronze itself as a pre-historic material being known among the antiquities of Central and South America. There is every reason to believe, notwithstanding the immense number of prehistoric copper implements, found as far east as Massachusetts, and as far south as Louisiana, that the material of which they are formed was all obtained from the Lake Superior region, where there are still indications of the excavation of copper, and on a large scale.

MIXED CLAIMS.

The British and American Mixed Claims Commission will meet on the 7th inst., and continue in session without any lengthy recess until the last of March or the first of April next. About 350 claims are yet to be examined. Of some 150 claims already disposed of, 125 were either dismissed or disallowed. Only 19 of the claimants who have appeared before the Commission are American citizens. The aggregate of the British subjects' claims is about $60,000,000, of which but an exceedingly small per centage is likely to be allowed

A RUSH OF BILLS.

There was an unprecedentedly large number of bills and resolutions introduced to-day in both branches. Over two hundred were sent up to the clerk's desks—and that's where perhaps a very large majority of them will stay. It is hardly probable that more than one out of ten will ever be heard from again.

DOORS THROWN OPEN.

The action of the House to-day in throwing open the doors on the Credit Mobilier investigation, brings great distress upon sensational correspondents, who were doing a thriving business, and anticipated a still richer return from the "manufacture of bogus 'evidence,'" so called—to order. The Credit Mobilier promised to be an extended affair, and these sharks were jubilant over the "good thing" thus brought to them. This prompt action of the House, however, disarranges their plans, and they are looking for something else to turn up. The people everywhere will honor the House for its just and speedy action.

THE SEWING MACHINE MEN.

The sewing machine men are here in force, and there is evidence of a combination of these manufacturers having for its object the extension of patents, another seven years. One prominent lobbyist who of course is enthusiastic in the business, is said to have secured $40,000 for his services. The plans are well laid and if success does not crown their efforts it will not be through any lack of effort. The extensions proposed if secured, it is estimated will be worth millions to the manufacturers, and will result in the maintenance of the present prices of machines.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

The committee appointed to make investigation into the defalcations in the stamp department of the New York Custom House have their report about ready, and will offer it soon. They will exonerate Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, and further set forth that Johnson, the clerk who stole the stamps and sold them, was an old, tried and trusted clerk, and had held the position so long that he was regarded as one of the fixtures in the department. The committee, in conclusion, will report that the Assistant Treasurer used due diligence to prevent fraud.

SECRETARY FISH'S SUCCESSOR.

The intention of Secretary Fish to leave the Cabinet on the fourth of March is unalterable, and not long ago, the President, seeing this, had a conversation with Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, when that gentleman was here, on the subject of the Secretaryship. After expressing his appreciation of Mr. Evarts' services in the Geneva Conference the President remarked that he knew of no one better fitted to succeed Fish. Mr. Evarts did not decline. Since then the President has confidentially informed him that he would be appointed Secretary on March 4, and Mr. Evarts now making preparations to fill his new dignity so as to leave no rejoining after Fish's hospitality.

THE SAN DOMINGO SENSATION.

That sensational rumour that the San Domingo annexation question was to be revived, has no foundation, in fact. I know from headquarters that the President has no knowledge of any proposed revival of the project. The rumor arose from the talk of a purchase of real estate on the Island by a number of capitalists in New York and Philadelphia, but that plainly these gentlemen have nothing to do with Governmental policy. Their projected purchase is merely a private speculation with which the Government has no more to do than it has with other real estate transactions of Americans in foreign countries.

THE WAR AGAINST KHIVA.

It is stated that advices have been received at the Russian Legation that an understanding has been arrived at between England and Russia with regard to the war against Khiva. Prince Gortschakoff has given assurances to the British Minister at St. Petersburg that Russia has no hostile designs upon Afghanistan, and that the Russian expedition, commanded by General Kaufman, was sent to punish the Khan of Khiva, who still refuses to surrender the Russian prisoners. The British Government expressed itself satisfied with the explanation.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The Committee on Inauguration Ceremonies have submitted the following to the adjourned public meeting, which has been adopted: First, that the Governor of the District of Columbia be requested to call a meeting of the Legislature and recommend an appropriation to defray the expenses of the inauguration ceremonies; second, a civil and military procession, fireworks, and the illumination of Penn avenue from the Capitol to Seventeenth street, and a ball; third, the appointment of General James H. Wilson as Chief Marshal; fourth, the appointment of a committee of fifty and other committees to control all arrangements.

LAND OFFICE RECORDS DESTROYED.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office is in receipt of a dispatch to-day, reporting that the land office and many records at Lincoln, Nebraska, were destroyed by fire there, also that all the records at the Morrisville land office at Batesville, Arkansas, were consumed in the fire which destroyed about half that town about a week ago.

CROP REPORT.

The last statement of the general and full cotton crop returns of the Department of Agriculture was made on the 23d of November. The December returns do not include cotton, and only a few voluntary statements were received, which do not essentially change the November views.

IMPEACHMENT TO OFFICE HOLDERS.

The Presidents new attorney-General or State to prepare immediately an executive order in effect prohibiting persons holding United States commissions from occupying office under State authority.

DIAMOND.

LATEST OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Strikes near Petrolia, Parker's Landing, and in Butler County and other Places —Refiners and Producers.

The Oilmen's Journal, published at Parker, of January 4th, says: A large well was struck on the Widow Smith property, near Petrolia, on the 21st ult. It is reported at seventy-five barrels, and is owned by John Preston, of Parker, and J. C. McKinney, of Franklin.

A new well on Karns and McCleary farm some two weeks ago. It is a good fifteen barrel well.

A well was recently struck on the J. C. Martin farm, three miles southwest of Parker's Landing, which started at one hundred barrels per day.

The Nesbitt well, near the Graham farm is only doing five barrels. It started three weeks ago at the rate of sixty barrels per day.

Tack and Moorhead finished a well on the Wallace farm, on Thursday of last week, which started off at seventy-five barrels.

The first well struck on the Maj. Adams farm, which is owned by Shuster & Co., and located in some three months ago as a two hundred barrel well is now doing but thirty.

Two wells were finished about two weeks ago on the Walker farm and are only pumping three barrels each. Another is being put on to put the wells down. These gentlemen, however, disposed of the wells to Mr. Brownson, by whom eighty acres of the Walker farm is owned, he having purchased it some six months ago for $45,000.

Another good strike was made on the Stone House property on Tuesday of last week. It commenced to flow at the rate of eighty barrels per day. S. D. Karns and Mr. Norton are the owners.

S. D. Karns completed a well on the Ford farm, one-and a half miles southeast of the McClymonds', on Tuesday of last week, which started at twenty barrels per day.

Grace No. 9, on the Riddle farm, commenced to pump on Thursday of last week. It started at the rate of one hundred barrels per day. The well is owned by Peter Grace and others.

A well was struck on the Milford farm some four weeks ago which we understand has been going at the rate of seventy barrels per day.

The Gaily is a new irritation on the Scott farm, near Karns City. It started on Friday of last week at the rate of twenty-five barrels per day.

A big strike was made on the Story farm, one mile east of Buena Vista, Butler county. It commenced to pump on Saturday evening of last week. On the following Monday it was yielding oil at the rate of one hundred and forty barrels per day. The owners are Messrs. Thompson and Esber, of Pleasantville.

The second strike made on the Scott farm was on the 25th ult., and S. D. Karns is the lucky man. The well is situated on the Jamison farm, at Greece City, and is but a few rods distant from the Morrison well. The sand was penetrated less than a foot when it commenced to flow at the rate of fully 235 barrels per day, but it is now going at about 125 barrels. The Butler people, as usual, are greatly excited over the strike.

S. N. Delos struck a well last week on the Grattan farm, near Petrolia, that is now flowing 150 barrels a day. It is only four feet in the sand, and gives indications of continuing to produce at that rate for some time.

Saturday's Titusville *Courier* says the first order of 200,000 barrels, by the producers to the refiners has already commenced, and so far as we hear, the movement takes a fine start. The refiners, beyond a doubt, have undertaken this move in perfectly good faith, and in less than two weeks more the whole 200,000 barrels will have been delivered, and the advance payment made upon it. It will now devolve upon the producers to stop all drilling for the present.

Production and Shipment at Parker's Landing and Franklin.

We are pleased to learn, says the Titusville *Courier*, that the producers are faithfully collecting statistics and giving the same to the public. The course cannot be too highly commended. The following statistics were furnished by Mr. M. Lambing, Chairman of Committee on Statistics for 2d, or Parker's Landing District, and read at the meeting at Parker's on Saturday last:

	Barrels.
Stock on hand December 31st	162,736.83
" " " November 30th	102,088.67
Number wells pumping Dec. 31st	661
" " " drilling	49
" " " commenced in Dec.	7
" " " completed " "	16
" " " abandoned	8
	Barrels.
Shipments during December from the first three districts	200,720.32
Shipments during November from the first three districts	212,852.89
Stock on hand December 1st in third District	138,863.

The small number of wells started in the Parker district, during December, renders it propable that production will fall off these during January. If the proportion of the new wells throughout the region shall turn out to be no greater than at Parker's there will also be a decrease of production throughout the region.

The shipments of heavy oil from Franklin during the month of December, were 18,345 barrels, a decrease of 41,114 as compared with November. The average price for the month would rate at about $2,35; just now, however, leading buyers predict a speedy decline to two dollars, or even less. And yet producers go on developing and torpedoing all the same as if there was a steady market at renumerative figures.

HARRISBURG.

The Prospective Organization of the Legislature.

An Unusual Absence of all Exciting Contests at the Outset.

Charlemagne Towers, of Schuylkill, the Senatorial Aspirant.

The Motive Power that Backs him and Encourages his Supporters.

The Prospects of the Success of the Intrigue Most Remote.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF 1835 AND 1872 COMPARED.

Some Startling Figures as to Illiteracy in the State.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 6, 1873.

SMOOTH WORK IN PROSPECT.

In mechanics there is nothing so pleasant to the eye as complicated or powerful machinery running without jar or impediment. The same is undoubtedly true of politics and legislation, if you happen to sympathize with the running of the machine, and its products. In this view the present session of the Legislature promises to be one of the smoothest working the State has enjoyed for many a day. In politics it is strongly Republican. In the House the majority, according to the returns, is twenty, but the *Patriot* (the Democratic organ) of this morning summarily transfers Sam Josephs and Mr. Welch of Philadelphia to the Republicans. The first named however, has a reputation that makes the gift in no ways acceptable. He will probably skirmish on the lines of both parties, or where the pastures are most attractive. Mr. Hagan, the Democratic member from Greene, has deceased since the election, and the *Patriot*, after its reading out of Welsh and Josephs, claims but thirty-seven votes on its side. In the Senate the Republican majority is three, counting Mr. Alex. K. McClure with the Democrats. This is a healthy figure, large enough for legitimate purposes, but not sufficient to encourage extravagant legislation. Strong minorities are a sort of safety-valve for majorities.

In the organization of the two houses, there has been, and will be, no contest to speak of for the principal officers, nothing that leaves a trace of ill-feeling. There will be the usual squabble for petty offices, but the "State" Committee regulates these things by mathematical rules. Given so many offices to fill, and so many Republican Senators and Representatives, and the problem of each member's share is easily ciphered out, and the clamor of liberality satisfied. The United States Senator is regarded as virtually settled, and Senator Cameron will be re-elected with comparative unanimity. The State Treasurer holds over until his successor is elected by the people, so that profitable source of strife and corruption is out of the way. All this is very discouraging to the gentlemen of the bar, who have no prospect of accruing dividends to in the organization and elections by the Legislature, and all returns in that line must come through special and other legislation. There is a prospect that the session will be a comparatively dull one, with no extraordinary demand for all sorts of grants, at this session. The belief is general that the amended constitution will deprive the legislature of its power in this respect, and this will create a demand from all sections of the State, for special legislation at this session. I do not think the Legislature will be at all chary in meeting the demand, and it is to the Governor the people must look for protection from the more outrageous schemes. The first four months of Governor Hartranft's administration will probably try his mettle more thoroughly than the remainder of his term, as his opportunities will be very great, and if he meets them with consistent firmness, he will merit high honor, and the people will be prompt in according it.

CHARLEMAGNE TOWERS.

I believe this gentleman was started as a Senatorial candidate by certain parties in [illegible] but the [illegible] of his candidacy was made in a communication (paid for) in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, giving a very flattering biographical sketch of Mr. Towers, and his services in the Republican party. The response has been by no means encouraging, and Mr. Towers' friends have opened headquarters at the State Capital Hotel, with two commodious parlors, and are now running a first class

SENATORIAL GROCERY

with the usual concomitants of cigars and "local option." This is under the charge of Col. Wm. B. Sipes, formerly a Philadelphia Democrat of no particular influence, but generally reputed to be on the "make" for something, and in fact the only permanent Republican supporter of Mr. Towers, so far as I have heard, is Linn Bartholomew, of Schuylkill county, Delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, who has very recently acquired a grievance against Senator Cameron, and wants to give him more trouble in his re-election.

WHO IS MR. TOWERS?

The first answer one hears to this question is "why he graduated at Harvard in the same class and ahead of Charles Sumner." As Mr. Towers is comparatively unknown in the Western part of this State, it may be stated that he is a native of Utica, New York, and is sixty-four years of age, and a very handsome, venerable gentleman. In his youth, he was a hard student and graduated at Harvard in 1830, with high honors; he studied and practiced law in New York, where he was engaged in different points in that State until 1848, when he removed to Orwigsburg, then the county seat of Schuylkill county, and when that was changed to Pottsville, in 1851, he removed there, and is now a resident of that place. In 1855 he was elected by the Democrats Prosecuting Attorney of Schuylkill county, and this is the only civil office he has ever held. I believe some trouble grew out of this, through the malfeasance of an assistant, which put Mr. Towers under a cloud, from which he has not recovered, for he is the reverse of popular in his own county. At the outbreak of the war, Mr. Towers promptly changed his political relations; enlisted a company for the three months' service, and contributed very liberally afterwards to raising volunteers. In 1863, he was made paymaster general of the Reading and Schuylkill district, and was very efficient. He was a candidate for Congressman-at-large before the State Committee against General Albright, but received a very limited support.

THE GREAT IMPORTANT POINT

In connection with Mr. Towers' Senatorial candidacy is that he is a millionaire. When he first settled in Schuylkill county he purchased tracts of anthracite coal lands at a very low price, and to these he has constantly added until he is the heaviest owner of coal lands in the county. He has also had a large and profitable law practice, and stands high in his profession.

In his stalwart Democratic days, and political position, and of all things desires a seat in the United States Senate. This weakness has been developed to a "spring" him as a candidate. A contest on something is deemed by a good many members the financial necessity of the session. He is said to be entirely ignorant of the devious ways of Pennsylvania politicians, but if he gets into the field, he makes him an eligible candidate. So far as I can see he does not stand

THE GHOST OF A CHANCE

to be nominated, or receive any support worth mentioning in the Republican caucus, while it seems equally absurd to suppose that enough Republican members can be corrupted to make an arrangement with the Democrats effective, even supposing the latter could be induced to vote for Towers merely to beat Cameron. The general sentiment here is that the movement is one to "pinch" money on the Senatorial question, and that Towers is urged to his own undoing by parties who want to kill him off at home. He is highly spoken of in the relations of life, public or private, and it seems unfortunate he should be the centre of such an intrigue.

Mr. Towers was expected in Harrisburg today, to head his campaign, with Linn Bartholomew as chief manipulator of the wires, but last week he met with a fall, fracturing his arm very badly, and it is announced that his physician will not permit him to leave home until next week.

A CURRENT STORY.

One of the stories current here is that the sum of fifty thousand dollars was put aside to make a break in the Philadelphia delegation in favor of Towers. Negotiations were opened, but the contracting parties split on a mere question of detail; that was whether payments should be made at once or after the Senatorial election. With their habitual high sense of commercial honor and business promptness the Philadelphians demanded cash down on the nail, with their promises as the sole guaranty of the fulfillment of the contract. The representatives of the Senatorial aspirant declined; they were over-cautious; and so G. O. D. was their rule of action, and so the whole business came to grief. Man's inhumanity to man may make countless thousands mourn, but these ungenerous suspicions undoubtedly made the Philadelphians mourn. I give the story for what it is worth, but don't think it worth much.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT'S CABINET.

Governor Hartranft came to town this morning. He is still reticent about his cabinet, and, generally speaking, knows how to keep his own counsel in a most admirable manner. If there have been any leakages on the subject they have not come through him. I believe, from many concurrent circumstances that M. S. Quay, Esq., of Beaver county, will be Secretary of the Commonwealth, and that the Attorney General will be either ex-Congressman Armstrong of Lycoming, Mr. Dominick of Wayne, or Judge Thayer of Philadelphia, most probably the former. Both Messrs. Armstrong and Dominick are members of the Constitutional Convention, but the position of Attorney General will not conflict with that position. Mr. Armstrong is a man of fine legal abilities and great personal popularity.

A. Wilson Norris, Esq., an intimate friend of the Governor elect, is generally named for Private Secretary.

Mr. Quay, the probable Secretary of the Commonwealth, was for six years the Private Secretary of Governor Curtin, and during that period had experience in the Secretary of State's office, and is thoroughly conversant with all its duties.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

During the month of December the amount of State bonds redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was $75,674.64. The unexpended balance in the State Treasury on the first of January was $1,214,789.49, besides $838,319.85 applicable to the payment of overdue loans, relief notes., and interest certificates. The following is a statement of the public debt of the State at the commencement of the new year:

Debt bearing coin interest	$ 4,428,500 00
Debt bearing interest in United States currency	21,828,650 00
Debt on which interest has been stopped	242,070 85
Debt bearing no interest	100,742 05
Chambersburg certificates	127,857 10
Agricultural College Land Script Fund of Pennsylvania	500,000 00
Total debt	$27,227,

The Pittsburgh

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873.

FIRST EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Constitutional Convention.

MOST OF THE COMMITTEES HOLDING MEETINGS.

Report of the Committee on the Subject of Suffrage.

PRINTING OF THE CONVENTION AWARDED MR. SINGERLY.

Resolutions and Amendments Offered.

INQUIRY CONCERNING WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

Election of All State Officers by the People.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1873.

COMMITTEES ON CONVENTION.

The Convention has nearly got to work, having been engaged in preliminaries up to this time. Most of the Committees are holding meetings, and considering the subjects submitted to them. Only one report has been made from a Standing Committee on Constitutional subjects, that on the subject of suffrage. They report in favor of having the general elections held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, and all municipal elections for cities, boroughs and townships, held on the third Friday of March—thus making two elections days in the year. This may carry. It will be several days before debate will begin on the principles to be incorporated in the Constitution.

THE ROOM FOR HOLDING THE SESSIONS IN.

The room prepared for the Convention is quite convenient and comfortable, but very difficult to hear in. It will not compare with the Hall of Representatives at Harrisburg.

BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS.

Many of the members have not yet selected their permanent places of boarding. At the hotels the rooms are small and the prices high; at private boarding houses of respectability, the case is similar. Whatever may be said about the honor of the position, the members will begin to think that it will be far from profitable, if it does not inflict actual loss.

CONVENTION PRINTING.

Our old friend, Benj. Singerly, Esq., has got the printing in spite of the efforts of the Philadelphians. He intends to purchase type for the purpose especially, and to do honor to himself and the State.

Have you got through with the Governor's message yet? As it was the last, he determined not to stint us. You may, possibly, hear from me again. TRANSIENT.

Third Day's Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9, 1873.

The Journal of Wednesday was read, corrected and approved. Judge Woodward asked the consent of the Convention for one week's leave of absence for Hon. Franklin B. Gowen, whose father died suddenly at Mt. Airy, on Wednesday evening, which was unanimously granted.

Judge Black was granted leave of absence for the balance of the week.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Hunsicker offered a resolution That the Constitution be so amended that the Legislature of this State shall meet biennially.

By Mr. Broomall—That the Committee on Declaration of Rights be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 4th paragraph of the Declaration of Rights so as to read:

"That no person shall be disqualified to hold any office, or profit, or trust, or be rendered infamous as a witness, or to exercise the right of suffrage on account of his religious sentiments."

Also, of amending the sixth paragraph so as to read:

"That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate in all cases in which the party shall demand the same."

And of adding to the thirteenth paragraph the words:

"Nor shall the life of any person be taken as a punishment for crime."

By the same—To amend that the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and other Courts of like jurisdiction, be required to call the questions of fact as well as law in all cases in which neither party shall demand a jury trial.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

By Mr. Mantor—That the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation be requested to inquire and report to this Convention whether, in their opinion, a provision should be incorporated in the Constitution authorizing the women of this State to exercise the elective franchise, when they shall *ask that right by a petition of the tax-paying female citizens* over the age of twenty-one years, at the election called for this purpose, and that the women shall have the right to vote.

By Mr. J. P. Wetherill—That the Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during a period beginning on the day of his election by the people, and extending through the period for which he has been elected.

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

By Mr. Boyd—That the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Attorney General of the State shall be elected by the people at large. Also, to create the following new offices: One Assistant Governor, to be elected by the people at large; one Commissioner of Insurance, and one Inspector General of Iron, to be appointed by the Governor.

STATISTICS.

By Mr. Edwards—It shall be the duty of the Legislature to establish by law a full and complete system of detailed statistics of all kinds of manufactures, commerce and agriculture. Also, the mineral resources of this Commonwealth, to include the quantity and quality of each, and where located.

ELECTORS.

By Thos. MacConnell—In elections by the citizens every free person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of the United States, having resided in good faith and continuously in this Commonwealth one full year, and in the election district where he or she offers to vote, two full months immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector.

Also, providing for a vote for or against female suffrage.

The Convention, after some further business of minor importance, at 1½ o'clock adjourned until 12 o'clock, Friday.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1873.

SENATE.

NAMES OF BATTLES ON REGIMENTAL COLORS.

The Vice President presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts remonstrating against the passage of the bill which provides that the names of battles with fellow citizens shall not be continued on the army register or placed on regimental colors of the United States, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Stewart yesterday, providing for the appointment of inspectors of Indian affairs, which was debated and amended, and finally adopted.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, the appropriation for the Yankton Agency was increased from $1,000 to $900,000. The bill was then passed and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

APPROPRIATIONS.

After action on bills of a private character, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill.

An amendment to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Education was discussed at some length. A vote was taken and the amendment rejected—74 to 78.

After the usual struggle over the appropriation for the Agricultural Bureau, which resulted in an increase of the item for the purchase and distribution of seeds from $50,000 to $75,000, there was no question until the item was reached appropriating $400,000 to pay the judgments of the court of claims.

Mr. SHERR (N. Y.) offered an amendment to that item providing that no part of it shall be applied to judgments for proceeds of captured or abandoned property seized before the 30th of June, 1866, and that no such judgment shall be paid except under a special appropriation by Congress.

Without disposing of the question, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Increase in Insurance Rates.

OSWEGO, N. Y., January 10.—The Oswego Board of Underwriters, at a meeting held today, increased their rates of insurance thirty day, increased their rates of insurance thirty per cent., to take effect immediately. This is an increase over the tariff adopted on the 1st of January.

A Fiend Hanged.

CUMBERLAND, MD., January 10.—William Craig, colored, who was convicted of rape on an aged lady, was hanged in the jail yard to-day.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Dead Emperor.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

French Press Comments.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DEAD EMPEROR.

LONDON, January 10.—The Empress Eugenie and all the household of Chiselhurst were present at the bedside of Napoleon when he died. The Emperor showed slight signs of consciousness towards his last moments, and spoke to the Empress twice in a very feeble tone of voice. The last indication of life was a smile. When the Empress knelt and kissed her dying husband she was completely overcome by her emotions, and fainted at the bedside. The Prince Imperial, who had been summoned by telegraph from Woolwich, arrived at Chiselhurst fifteen minutes after the death of the Emperor. He was greatly affected, and kissed the face of his dead father several times.

The Emperor died peacefully. He passed away without the slightest sign of pain. His death is attributable to syncope and embolism. The body will lie in state several days previous to the funeral. Eugenie knelt at the bedside several hours after the death of the Emperor, engaged in prayer.

Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, sent a message of condolence to the Empress. The Prince of Wales and Prince Teck visited Chiselhurst yesterday. The remains of the Emperor will probably be placed temporarily in St. Mary's church. The Prince of Wales, who is at present the guest of Baron Bothschild, at Acton, has requested the postponement of all French plays at the theatres in London, as well as the ball which was about to be given.

A late dispatch from Paris says the news caused a great impression in that city. There was a slight rise in the price of French rentes. The Bonapartist Deputies in the National Assembly left the Chamber upon receipt of the intelligence. Many of them will come to London, where Prince Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, Rouher, Fleury, and others are expected. The news was received throughout the provinces with great regret. Much sympathy is expressed for the Empress. The London journals publish highly laudatory obituaries.

A dispatch from Chiselhurst this morning says the Empress Eugenie is more composed, but she is still very much prostrated. She sees none but her nearest relatives.

The arrangements for the funeral are not yet decided upon. It is said that the Dean of Canterbury Cathedral has offered, subject to the approval of the Home Office, a crypt in that cathedral, beneath the tomb of Thomas A. Becket, as a temporary tomb for the remains.

Rouher, Fleury, and several other well known Bonapartists, have arrived at Chiselhurst.

Telegraphic dispatches are being received from distinguished personages in all quarters, expressing the deepest sympathy for the Empress.

LONDON, January 10—*Midnight*.—The *post mortem* examination in the case of the Emperor was concluded at Chiselhurst this afternoon, and shows that the immediate cause of death was a failure of the action of the heart.

The body will be embalmed and lie in state. The date and place of funeral have not yet been appointed. It is probable, however, that the funeral ceremonies will take place in the Roman Catholic church near the Imperial residence.

Prince Murat and Prince Charles Bonaparte arrived at Chiselhurst to-day.

LONDON, January 11—6 A. M.—The report of the *post mortem* examination at Chiselhurst says the failure of the circulation was due to the Emperor's general constitutional condition. The bladder was found to be diseased, and the kidneys were affected. The other organs were sound and healthy, but death was simply a question of time.

The Empress last night was calmer, and received several visitors from France, who went several times to the room in which the body lies.

Queen Victoria sent Colonel Gardner to Chiselhurst, with an autograph letter, and a telegram of condolence has been received from the Pope.

Cardinal Bonaparte is expected to arrive hourly. Prince Napoleon comes by way of Germany, not being permitted to pass through France. M. Benedetti and Madame Cuyberbert have arrived at Chiselhurst.

The Irish journals generally express sorrow for the loss.

Bonapartist officers in the French army have asked leave to attend the funeral. Permission will probably be granted, if they agree to go in civilian's dress.

FRANCE.

THE PRESS ON NAPOLEON'S DEATH.

PARIS, January 10.—Marshall McMahon reports to the President that the army is not affected by the death of Napoleon. There are Bonapartists among the officers, but no party which supports the Napoleonic dynasty in the army.

The Legitimist, clerical and Orleanist journals do justice to Napoleon's good qualities, and concur in the opinion that the system he inherited was responsible for most of the evils of his government. *Le Constitutionel* appeals to the Orleans Princes to acknowledge the Count De Chambord as the legitimate heir to the throne of France, and thus rally around a centre. The Monarchical forces are now strengthened by the death of the ex-Emperor.

Le Temps says a terrible responsibility weighs on Napoleon's memory. He, however, was a victim of tradition, and was deficient in moral sense. The experience France has gone through with him will prove hereafter from political saviours and fatalists.

La Bien Publie studies the man psychologically, and says of him that after gaining power by conspiracy, he decided to govern with a policy of contempt for mankind.

L' Ordre and *Le Pays* put their columns in mourning, and declare "The Emperor is dead, but the empire is indestructible."

Le Journal des Debats is impressed by the suddenness and character of the chastisements of this man. He was the great delusion of the country. The mass of the nation dreamed with him. The awakening was terrible. Now the Empire is gone, the spectre of its tomb.

The *Republique Francaise* considers the Bonapartist party dead. It reviews what the two Empires have cost France in money and blood, shame and disaster. Both Emperors were only powerful by the force of lies. By lies they fell. The Napoleonic legend has vanished completely. The hero of Strasbourg and Boulogne is the nephew of Austerlitz, and the Woolwich cadet the son of Sedan. It is indeed finished.

The *Constitutionel* finds the situation in France and Europe in nowise affected by the death of Napoleon III. His reign was most fruitful in great results. History will record it as one of the most prosperous, notwithstanding its disastrous close.

The *Gaulois* shows a black border, and defends the memory of the deceased. It attributes his death more to anguish, caused by unmerited disasters, shameful treasons and infamous calumnies, than to the effect of physical disease.

The *Journal Officiel* announces the Emperor in terms of respectful sympathy, and hopes his death, by reducing the number of pretenders, will not lessen the country's hope for a calm and fruitful future.

The *Dix Neuvieme Siele* pitilessly remarks that his death carries all though's to Alsace. The importance of the news from London may be summed up thus: The Emperor is dead—the Emperor is dead.

The *Figaro* cannot forget Napoleon's twenty-two years' service against an army of conspirators. It deplores his faults. They led France to the brink of an abyss into which others precipitated her.

THE THRONE NOT GIVEN UP.

Empress Eugenie will soon issue a proclamation to the French people, announcing that she assumes the regency during her son's minority.

PHILADELPHIA.

Association of Iron Manufacturers to be Formed—Councilman to be Impeached for Keeping a Gambling House.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—The National Association of Iron Manufacturers propose forming a central body, to which all branches will contribute information, while all will retain their individuality of organization intact. The correct condition of the iron trade will thus be obtained in a manner hitherto impracticable. At the meeting of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers, yesterday, it was decided to invite the attention of the Centennial Committee to the importance of the appointment by the President of a Commissioner to collect, analyze and classify the iron ores of the country for the exhibition in 1876.

COUNCILMAN TO BE IMPEACHED.

The Common Council propose to consider the question of impeaching Councilman Liner, under an indictment for keeping a gambling house.

CASUALTIES.

Railway Accidents.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., January 10.—At West Chalfcoon this morning a freight train ran into a passenger train, completely demolishing the rear car. One passenger named Frederick Hoffman had a leg broken. No other persons were injured. The rear car took fire from the engine, and the whole train—three sleeping cars and two passenger coaches—was burned up. The baggage was saved, and the passengers were sent to Chillicoon and cared for.

CINCINNATI, O., January 10.—Dispatches from Logansport report the ditching of a train on the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad by a broken rail, to-day. The conductor and several passengers were injured, none severely.

The War With the Modocs.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 10.—Captain Keely, commanding a party of twelve soldiers, was sent to reconnoiter Captain Jack's camp, and met a party of Indians. Fighting ensued on both sides, without effect. The Modocs were situated behind entrenchments, but soon came out with a stronger force to drive the soldiers from the ground. There was no loss in killed or wounded on either side. The troops are working to get a howitzer in position to storm the Modoc camp. They have been about two weeks preparing for this important siege.

NEW YORK.

Verdict on the Centre Street Disaster.

COLLISION BETWEEN A FERRY BOAT AND A SLOOP.

Death of the French Empire—state Temperance Candidates—Canvassing of a Bishop—Juryman Challenged in "Boss" Tweed's Case—Woodhull and "Col." Blood Still in Jail.

NEW YORK, January 10, 1873.

DEATH OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

It is stated in a Washington special that the French Minister there remarked on the death of Napoleon: "The Empire is dead, now that the man has died." The Minister does not think his death will make any change in the situation in France, and his death will only destroy the fallacious hopes of his few personal adherents who still cherished an idea of his restoration.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.

Rev. Dr. Hare, the Episcopal Bishop to the Indians, was consecrated in St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, yesterday. There were present twelve Bishops and about one hundred Presbyters. The church was filled with an attentive congregation. The Presiding Bishop of the Church, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, was Consecrator. The Bishop was assisted by Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, and Howe, of Central Pennsylvania. The sermon was preached by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota. The church presented a very beautiful appearance in its Christmas garlands of festoons.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

At New Haven yesterday, a State Temperance Convention was held, which was presided over by Rev. O. H. Winter. It was claimed that the needed temperance legislation could not be obtained of either the Republican or Democratic party, and a full ticket for State officers was put in nomination, with Henry E. Smith, of Plainville, for Governor, and A. S. Beardsley, of Plymouth, Lieutenant Governor. A straight-out temperance platform was adopted.

COLLISION BETWEEN A FERRY BOAT AND A SLOOP.

The ferry boat Montana, of the Williamsburgh line, came in collision to-day with the sloop Manhattan. The bow of the latter was entirely torn away and her rigging damaged. The Montana was disabled, and it was feared at one time that she would sink. About fifty passengers were aboard, who were much frightened. They were taken off at the expiration of two hours by the Arizona.

TWEED'S CASE.

In Tweed's case to-day Peckham, of the counsel for the prosecution, peremptorily challenged the third man on the jury, Michael Rippard, who had been already accepted, and that gentleman was set aside. It is understood the ground of the challenge was that the juror was intimate with a clerk of Tweed's.

WOODHULL AND "COL." BLOOD STILL IN JAIL.

Woodhull and "Col." Blood were this afternoon recommitted to the Ludlow street jail in default of five thousand dollars bail asked by United States Commissioner Davenport, before whom a partial examination into the charges preferred against them was had to-day.

VERDICT ON THE CENTRE STREET DISASTER.

The Coroner's inquest on the Centre street disaster was concluded to-day, and the jury rendered a verdict, finding that the victims died of suffocation from fire caused by carelessness, and censuring severely the use of benzine in such establishments.

SENT TO THE TOOMBS.

Miss Shotwell —— at before the Grand Jury and had a warrant [illegible] for the arrest of F. S. Brooks, on a charge of getting possession of bonds, &c., belonging to her. Brooks was taken to the Toombs.

EXCITEMENT OVER A DEFALCATION.

There is some excitement at Poughkeepsie at the discovery that the ex-County Treasurer, who is now under arrest, has defrauded the county of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

WORKMEN DISCHARGED.

One hundred and fifty workmen were discharged from the Erie Railroad workshops this week.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.

A negro meeting house, closely surrounded with dwellings, was set on fire early yesterday morning in Brooklyn, with intent to destroy it.

OBITUARY.

James H. Wells, well known in railroad circles, died here yesterday, aged fifty-four years.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—River 28 feet 6 inches; falling. The Juniata arrived from Aurora and the Andes from Wheeling. Ice is making fast and heavy. The weather is clear and windy; the mometer 10 at 7 o'clock this evening.

NEW ORLEANS, December 10.—Arrived—Commonwealth, St. Louis. Departed—Jno. B. Maude, Chicot City. Clear and cool.

CAIRO, December 10.—Arrived—Bee, New Orleans; Jessie Lawrence, Memphis, 4 P. M. Departed—Thompson Dean, New Orleans, 5 P. M. The ice is very heavy in both rivers. Fears are entertained that the ice may gorge to-night above Columbus. The Cincinnati Gazette has cut down by ice and sunk last night. She is probably a total loss; insured in Cincinnati. River risen 8 inches. Clear and very cold.

MEMPHIS, January 10.—The steamer Cherokee, from Pine Bluff for New Orleans, with 385 bales of cotton, saved from the wreck of the steamer Little Rock, sank in Silver Lake last Wednesday, and will prove a total loss. She was owned by Perry, Desmukes & Nolan, and valued at $16,000. The cotton will be saved. Clear and cold. River rising slowly. Arrived: La Belle, New Orleans; Clarkesville, Arkansas River. Departed: Colossal, last night, St. Louis; Mary Poe and Fanny Ames, New Orleans; Utah, Arkansas River.

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—River falling slowly. Weather very cold; mercury at 7 A. M. only 2 above zero, and has ranged between that and 12 above all day. There is much new shore ice making and the ferries find great difficulty in landing, and communication between this and the Illinois shore is somewhat restricted. Preparations were made this afternoon to again use the gorge above the bridge for crossing, and tomorrow thousands of teams will cross on the ice.

EVANSVILLE, IND, January 10.—Clear and cold; mercury 4 to 18; wind west; river risen 2 feet, crowded with heavy ice. The John Kligore is across the point below, unable to get up through the gorge at the head of Dutch Bend. There is a heavy shore gorge in the harbor.

LOUISVILLE, January 10.—River fallen 4 inches; 10 feet 4 inches in canal; 8 feet 4 inches in chute. Clear and cold; the mercury ranged from zero to 6, but is moderating slightly to-night. The Brilliant broke the ice around the boats in the harbor this afternoon. The Louisville tied up at Jeffersonville. Considerable ice is floating, which is hardened by the cold, and shore ice is making. No movements of boats.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—Down—La Barge and R. E. Lee. Up—Tom Jasper and Alaska and barge. Clear and cool. River falling.

NASHVILLE, January 10.—River falling rapidly, with 8¼ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and cold. Departed—Frank P. Tracy, for Cairo.

LEGISLATURES.

Georgia.

ATLANTA, January 10.—The Governor's message, delivered to-day, shows the receipts for 1872 to be $2,101,340.84; disbursements, $1,335,207.14; public debt, $8,186,500. The valuation of State property is put at $336,392,468. The assets of the Georgia National Bank will not amount in real value to more than one-half of the State's claim of $12,259,359. The State's endorsement of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad is called to the Legislature's attention, and the body being recommended to resume possession of the road and dispose of it.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, January 10.—The Republican Legislative caucus met at Springfield last night and nominated Governor R. J. Oglesby for United States Senator.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, December 10.—The Fusion Legislature was fully organized at 2 P. M. Senators Jenks, Noland, Swards, Todd, Worall, and Hunsacker, who to day withdrew from the Kellogg Senate, took their seats in the Fusion Senate, and issued an address.

FIRES.

Springfield, Ill.

CHICAGO, January 10.—The St. Nicholas Hotel, at Springfield, Illinois, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of eighty thousand dollars. The loss on the furniture by fire and water was about six thousand dollars.

CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, January 10.—Union Block, a large wooden building on Main street, owned by Lund & Fellows, was entirely burned this morning. Losses to all the occupants fifty thousand dollars.

Compromise Offered by Anthracite Coal Miners.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., January 10.—At a meeting to-day of the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association of Schuylkill county, the men offered to their employers the following compromise.

Resolved, That we accept as a basis $2.50 as the minimum for contract work, and $2.75 for a day's wages, and no work to be performed until the above compromise is effected.

The operatives' committee will meet at an early day to consider the proposition.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Missouri Senatorship.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Important Exploring Expedition.

POSTAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Shipping Bill Amendment.

COMMERCE AND THE NAVY.

A New Line of Ocean Steamers.

PATENT DECISION.

New Postal Paper.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.

The Jews in Roumania.

INTERCESSION ON THEIR BEHALF.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1873.

AN INVENTOR IN NEED.

The Commissioner of Patents, Gen. M. D. Leggett, yesterday received the following letter from an inventor who stands in need of one thousand dollars:

January the sixth, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Commissioners Esquires of the Patent Office: Dere Sirs, If you will send me one thousand dollars cash I will invent a improved sail boat, that will go from here to Liverpool and one million—after the machine proves satisfaction if I dont accomplish it I will refund the money in two years.

THE MISSOURI SENATORSHIP.

Frank P. Blair is at Jefferson City looking after the Senatorial election that will take place there soon. Blair wants to serve another term, and hopes that the number of his rivals will prevent a consolidation upon any one man who is strong enough to defeat him. The opinion here is that he will be disappointed. Montgomery Blair said to a member of Congress that he don't think that Frank can be re-elected. Grosvenor will not enter the contest because he has no chance of success.

MOSSES.

Dr. Paul Reinsch, Prof. of Natural Sciences at Zwiebrucken, Germany, has sent to the Agricultural Department, a collection of European mosses, containing some 300 specimens, each marked with its authentic name. The collection will be classified and remounted by the Botanist of the Department, and will be of much benefit in determining the value of classification as if made in this country, since most species of the Moss family are common to the two hemispheres. Only about one-fourth of the mosses of either Europe or America are peculiar to one side of the Atlantic.

EXPENSIVE.

The Smithsonian Institute frequently receives packages of mineral specimens sent by surveyors in various parts of the country through the mail, under the supposition that the Institute is entitled to the franking privilege upon such specimens. This is a mistake which is quite expensive to the Institute, as mails are now required weekly by most of the larger offices and business men generally, who can obtain the information in this way as reliably and in less time than through the ordinary mail system or by waiting for the monthly issues of the postal papers. A quarterly publication, to include a list of the postoffices in the United States, intended expressly for business firms, is connected with the enterprise, which is in the hands of officials of the department.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Yesterday the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads agreed to report the House bill in relation to the franking privilege, with an amendment providing that the law shall take effect on and after July 1st, 1873, and some unimportant changes in detail.

REVISED CUSTOM HOUSE TAXES.

Secretary Boutwell has just had prepared for print a revised list of Custom House fees for custom officers on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States. The Secretary has been induced to this action to prevent law suits concerning fees, some of the old fees being considered correct by some and illegal by others.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL.

Congressman Dawes, of Massachusetts, was engaged to-day preparing an elaborate defense of his course in the Credit Mobilier, which he will read before the Investigating Committee next week.

An important witness, the private secretary of a large Credit Mobilier shareholder, will testify soon. Startling disclosures are anticipated.

PERSONAL.

Hon. A. S. Wallace, of South Carolina, was in his seat in the House yesterday for the first time since the recess. DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1873.

THE PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

During last summer Secretary Fish suggested to our Minister at Vienna that if the sympathy which we entertain for the inhumanely persecuted Hebrews in the principal cities of Moldavia and Wallachia were made known to Austria, it might quicken and encourage the efforts of that Government to discharge its duty as a protecting power pursuant to the obligations of a treaty between certain European States. Mr. Jay subsequently informed Fish of the result of his interview with the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the latter informing him that a joint note had been addressed to the Roumanian Government on the treatment of Jews, in which Austria had united with other powers, and that such an expression of opinion, whether on the part of Europe or America, would be proper, and would undoubtedly have an influence. But in view of the actual state of the Roumanian Government, of the attitude of the opposing parties, and of the prejudices of the people, which were manifested in the power of the Government by the right of trial by jury, the question of foreign intervention was one of extreme delicacy, and so far from accomplishing the desired object, an intervention might result in diminishing the ability of the Government, and in subjecting the Israelites to increased prejudice and further persecution. The Prince of Roumania was known to be n favor of securing to them protection, and every effort of his Government in that direction would be rather hampered than assisted by foreign intervention, for the reason that such intervention would give new strength to the opposition and enable them to raise a cry that the Government was administered by foreign influence and had ceased to deserve the confidence of the people, and while the Government was thus thwarted in its efforts to protect the Israelites, they would be more than ever exposed to insult and abuse as a cause of foreign interference with the affairs of the nation. Such was the prejudice against them in parts of the country that the Government fears would not convict the perpetrators of outrages against them, however clear the evidence, and when crimes were thus ignored by juries, the Government was powerless. At the present time it was the disposition of the Government to deal justly by the Israelites as far as they could accomplish it, and with the idea now beginning to prevail that the attention of the civilized world was aroused, and that any further evidence of the ill treatment of Israelites would be viewed with displeasure, and might result in foreign difficulties, there was reason to hope they would not be repeated, and that there would be a gradual amelioration of their condition.

In addition to the good offices of the United States in behalf of the Jews, our Minister at Constantinople has informed our Government that he was assured by the Turkish Foreign Office that on the first remonstrance made by the great Powers of Europe, strong representations were made by the Ottoman to the Roumanian Government, and that all which the former could do had already been done to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful popular outbreaks.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION.

The House Committee on Appropriations today finished the Postoffice Appropriation bill. It provides the necessary means for conveying free matter out of sums appropriated in the deficiency bill, and appropriates an additional half million dollars for the railroad postal car service, which is to be improved. The bill appropriates about $30,000,000, and authorizes the Postmaster General to readjust the compensation for railroad mail service according to the prescribed schedule.

THE COTTON TAX REFUNDING SCHEME.

The friends of the cotton tax refunding scheme intend to press the passage of an act at this session to refund the tax collected by the General Government after the close of the late war. They set forth that in their belief the law imposing the cotton tax was unconstitutional, that it was unjust and oppressive in its operation, that it fell essentially upon the producers, and was passed when their States were wholly unrepresented.

THOMAS EQUESTRIAN STATUE.

The committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland on design and location of the Thomas equestrian statue, have determined, at a meeting held here yesterday, to invite the artists of the country to submit models and specifications, with estimates of the cost, to the committee at Pittsburgh on the 18th of September next.

THE GOAT ISLAND CESSION.

Chief of Engineers Humphreys reports to the Secretary of War that certain portions of Goat Island can be relinquished by the Government to accommodate the wants of commerce without materially impairing the power of the sea coast defenses projected for that island.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Middle States northerly to westerly winds, diminishing in force, and very generally clear and cold weather.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—The steamship City of Limerick has arrived.

NEW YORK, January 10.—The steamship Cimbria, from Hamburg, has arrived.

Susan B. Anthony in Court.

BUFFALO, January 10.—Susan B. Anthony was brought before Judge Hall, in the United States Court, to-day, in charge of a Deputy Marshal, on a writ of habeas corpus. After a consultation between the counsel, a hearing of the case was postponed until the 21st inst., at the court to be held in Albany.

AMONG THE CHUECHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. DR. HOWARD is expected to deliver his lecture on the "Massacre of the Huguenots," in the Presbyterian church at Mt. Pleasant, Pa., on Monday evenfng, the 13th inst.

THE ministers connected with the M. E. Church hereabouts are beginning to close up business for the year in anticipation of the Conference meeting, which will be held in about two months.

REV. J. H. CROFFS, of St. Louis, will preach in the Central United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny tomorrow, at 10½ A. M. On tomorrow week the pastor elect, Rev. Josiah M. Johnston, will preach in this church for the first time.

THERE resides in Canonsburg, Washington county, Pa., a Mr. Harbison, now in his ninety-seventh year, who has distinct recollections of Adam Clarke, the commentator. Father Harbison is a member of the Associate Presbyterian church.

THE degree of D. D. has been conferred upon Rev. C. A. Dickey, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of St. Louis, by the Trustees of Princeton College. Mr. Dickey was formerly pastor of the Fourth U. P. church, Allegheny.

REV. W. J. ROBINSON, pastor elect of the First U. P. church, Allegheny, will preach in that Church to-morrow. Mr. Robinson has not, as yet, signified to the congregation whether he will accept the call to become its pastor or not, but it is thought he will.

THE Board of Public Works to be filled with new ministers at the approaching Conference, are the Smithfield street, Liberty street, of this city, and the South Common and Arch streets, Allegheny. The present occupants have remained as long as the church law allows.

NOWHERE has the week of prayer been observed with more success and blessing than in the Third U. P. Church, of this city. Meetings were held every night, large and deeply interested audiences being present, and still increasing in interest toward the close.

THE "local preachers" connected with the M. E. churches in this vicinity will hold their regular quarterly meeting, commencing this evening and ending to-morrow night, in the church on the E. chapel, Nicholson, Pa. President Gatchell will preach Sunday morning.

THE Central Church, of this city, formerly Dr. Jacobus', which has been for some time worshipping with the First Church, has determined to return to its own house of worship on Smithfield street, which has been thoroughly repaired to put the house in good condition at once.

A GRAND VOCAL CONCERT was held in the First Methodist church, Union avenue, Allegheny, on Thursday evening, 9th inst., by the Choir and Sunday School of said church, led by Prof. Mann's Orchestra. A very large audience was in attendance and in every respect a complete success.

AT a congregational meeting held in the North Avenue M. E. Church, last Monday evening, the following Board of Trustees was chosen to serve for the ensuing year: James Graham, Richard Drum, John M. Tate, Joseph Walton, Jas. Gordon, J. W. Hall, J. W. Kountz, J. B. Orr, Andrew Ackley.

IT is understood that, notwithstanding there was a large majority in its favor, at the meeting on Tuesday night last, in the Fourth Church, Allegheny, when it was submitted to a vote of the congregation, no attempt will be made to change the new version of Psalms into the church for the present.

REV. J. W. WIGHTMAN was installed pastor of the church at McKeesport, by the Presbytery of Redstone, on Tuesday, December 31. Sermon by Rev. John McMillan, D. D., of Mt. Pleasant; charge to the people by Rev. Sidney Fulton, pastor of the Second church, Sidney Fulton, of West Newton; charge to the people by Rev. J. M. Barnett, of Connellsville.

THE Rev. D. W. Swaney will preach for the Wylie avenue church on Sabbath evening, in the Hall of the Eleventh ward public school house, on Webster avenue. Mr. Swaney is a frequent and promising young minister, of the United Presbyterian Church, and should have an overflowing house. Seats free.

THE "Wood Mission Sunday school," meeting in the Third U. P. church, Wylie avenue, held its Eighteenth anniversary meeting on last Sabbath. A report of the past history of the school was given, and thrilling addresses were delivered, by Revs. Jos. Robison, President Palmer, J. B. Phipps and Thos. Hamilton, Esq., Superintendent. The school is prospering finely, and bids fair to accomplish much good.

A SERIES of deeply interesting meetings were held by the members of the United Presbyterian congregation of Hulton, during the past week. Never were the prospects of this good people more promising than at present. They have just extended a unanimous call to Rev. J. D. Irons which has been excepted. This church owes much to William Greer, Esq., and his excellent mother who spend largely of their time and means for the advancement of the cause.

A NEW Methodist (non-Episcopal) Church, was organized on last Sabbath evening in the South Hall, of the Eleventh ward public school house, by Rev. T. H. Colhouer. Some veteran workers from other churches—some from the Sunday school, and some on the profession of faith, united in the new organization. There will be preaching every Sabbath evening in the South Hall, of the Eleventh ward school house, commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public are most kindly invited.

THE *Catholic* of this week waxes wrathy in its denouncement of the *United Presbyterian* for its defence of the treatment to which the Jesuits of the Old World have been subjected, and remarks that the course of the U. P. organ furnishes additional ground "for people in other faith to entertain the conviction daily growing in strength and positiveness, that the spirit of Protestantism is in consonance with the instincts of intolerance, and that the Presbyterian and Methodist, and other *Catholic* proceeds to defend Jesuitism in this country, arguing that it is the most active agent for the country's advancement, and concludes with a melancholy prophecy that Jesuitism will not be crushed by the blow of persecution, after its dissolution, in a charitable attitude, chanting the *De Profundis* and the *Miserere* for the eternal repose of the souls of those who were once its unfortunate dupes."

LAST Sabbath was an occasion of great interests to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Johnstown. A few years ago they erected a very fine house of worship. It was not, however, entirely free from debt, there remaining unpaid some six or seven thousand dollars. On last Sabbath, Bishop Simpson, Rev. C. A. Holmes, of North Avenue Church, Allegheny city, and Rev. H. Sinsabaugh, Presiding Elder, of the district, being present to assist, the entire debt was provided for and a sufficient surplus obtained to secure a good bell. The members of the Church have done nobly, and have been liberally assisted by many in the community. The Cambria Iron Company has been a generous friend of the enterprise from the start through, and especially is the praise of Mr. Geo. Fritz of that Company in all mouths. The pastor of the church, is Rev. James A. Miller, who took charge in recent years as a popular and efficient pastor of several churches in this city.

SINCE the fusion of the First and Union churches there has been considerable activity and excitement among the Baptists of this city. The necessary steps for the union of these two societies have been accomplished, and the new organization will be known as the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church. The Rev. J. D. Herr, well known in the city, has been filling the pulpit for some months and will probably remain permanently. A largely attended and interesting meeting has been in progress during the week and is expected to continue. A number have been added to the church by admission into the church. New interests are to be established in East Liberty, Sewickley, Oakland and Mount Washington. A Missionary society intending to operate at these and other points about Pittsburgh has been organized and is at work. Regular services are to be commenced at once in East Liberty, at Liberty Hall. They will be conducted under the auspices of the Pastors of the city churches. Rev. J. D. Herr will preach on next Sabbath, could not had already been done to prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful popular outbreaks.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION.

The House Committee on Appropriations today finished the Postoffice Appropriation bill. It provides the necessary means for conveying free matter out of sums appropriated in the deficiency bill, and appropriates an additional half million dollars for the railroad postal car service, which is to be improved. The bill appropriates about $30,000,000, and authorizes the Postmaster General to readjust the compensation for railroad mail service according to the prescribed schedule.

THE COTTON TAX REFUNDING SCHEME.

The friends of the cotton tax refunding scheme intend to press the passage of an act at this session to refund the tax collected by the General Government after the close of the late war. They set forth that in their belief the law imposing the cotton tax was unconstitutional,

CONSOLIDATION OF ALLEGHENY.

Hostile Feeling on the North Side.

The subject of the consolidation of Allegheny city to Pittsburgh, has again become the topic of the surface

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOHN A. KING, N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON, D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum $10 00
Do. for 6 months 5 00
Do. for 3 months 2 50
Do. for 1 month 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier 10

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers $1 50
Clubs of five 1 25
Clubs of ten 1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address—Post-office, county and state, also, nearest express-office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873.

HON. SIMON CAMERON, as was generally anticipated would be the case, has received the nomination for United States Senator, by a joint caucus of the Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. But seven Republican members were absent from the caucus, and they were friends of the Senator. Mr. Cameron will, therefore, be his own successor in the United States Senate.

THE increase of something over a million dollars in the national debt during the past month is satisfactorily explained, by the statement that the accounts of revenue officers have been delayed. It is remarkable that the increase is not greater, since the lopping off of taxes has necessarily greatly reduced the income. It is expected, however, that the February statement will show a decrease.

AT LAST a jury has been found in New York that is not opposed to capital punishment. The long-talked of Stokes trial came to an end on Saturday, by a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." That a strong effort will be made by Stokes' counsel for another trial we have no doubt. The feeling among all good citizens of New York and other large cities is, that a little hanging is now in order.

THE dispatches from Washington now have it that Mr. Fish is to leave the Cabinet on the fourth of March, and be succeeded by Wm. M. Evarts. We suppose this programme will do, until something else is started by correspondents at the Capital. In the meantime, we shall wait with patience, well satisfied that the country will move along as usual, whether Mr. Fish or Mr. Evarts, or somebody else, holds the portfolio of Secretary of State.

THE Legislature Tuesday organized by the re-election of Mr. Wm. Elliott, as Speaker of the House, Mr. James A. Seltridge Chief Clerk, and Mr. John A. Smull Resident Clerk. The usual number of subordinate officers was also elected, as will more fully appear in our special dispatches from Harrisburg. In the Senate Mr. George H. Anderson, of this city, was honored with the position of Speaker, and Major Russell Errett, also of this city, with that of Chief Clerk.

THE President of the Mexican Republic announced at the close of the recent session of Congress, that he was about to commission several new and important embassies to Spain, Germany and the Republics of South America. To carry out great internal improvements he asked permission to issue a new Government loan, and renewed his declaration of inaugurating great national measures, of which the results of 1873 are expected. Progress is hereafter to be the watchword of the new Republic.

FROM the Report of the Surveyor General, we learn that the amount paid into the State Treasury during the past year, was $48,155.48, which, although a little less than for the previous year, is about the average of yearly receipts since the passage of the act of May 20th, 1864. The following is a statement of the work done for which fees have been received, for the year: 1,942 copies of surveys, $971; 428 warrants, $214; 317 patents, $279.50; 584 searches, $146; 238 connections, embracing 2,665 tracts, $625.75; 147 copies of applications and 142 certificates miscellaneous copies, $194.50; 220 warrants issued, $990; 809 patent fees, including warrants of acceptance and other fees, $12,773.86—making a total of $16,194.61.

IT is announced in the London papers that several companies are now organizing through England for the purpose of emigrating to America early in the spring, owing to the low price of farm labor. The singular part of the story is that all the London dailies advise the ill-paid farmers to emigrate, and several large meetings have been held for the purpose of encouraging the movement and raising the wherewith. About one half the English farmers already booked for America intend settling in Canada, the rest in the United States, but we will eventually get them all, or nearly so. There is not much of this practical, hard-working, honest element in this country as yet, but thousands of sturdy Englishmen are setting their faces Americawards.

THE London press, and particularly the "Thunderer," are still maintaining that the Sandwich Islands will naturally some day be peopled by Americans, and find nothing in this fact to disturb the peaceful relations between our country and their's. If the natural course of trade and commerce shall ultimately bring forth the above anticipated fruit, no cause for faultfinding will be given to any nation; but should an attempt be made by unmustering parties to hurry the event, it might complicate affairs, and result in a vigorous protest on the part of other powers interested. The islands will be a valuable possession to any people, both on account of their situation and resources; but let the laws of trade have full away in settling the question of nationality.

JUDGE SHELLABARGER, one of the members of Congress from Ohio, has been examining the subject of cheaper transportation between the West and East. He says the railway charges are extortionate to such an extent that flour is rotting at one end of a railroad, while people suffer from hunger at the other. This is putting the facts rather strongly, yet in its essence the statement is true, and calls for immediate reform. The real seat of power to regulate commerce, in this respect, is to be found in the people—the producers and consumers. When the former insist resolutely that their products shall have open avenues to market at rates that will not eat up more than half, and when the latter insist with equal firmness that these products shall be brought to them in a way that will not enhance their cost four-fold to ten-fold, the question will be solved.

THE completion of the railway from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico will shortly be celebrated with great pomp, and be the occasion of a national jubilee. It being the first railway to the ancient Halls of the Montezumas, is opening will inaugurate a new industrial and political epoch, which, under the wise administration of President Lerdo de Tejada, will doubtless ultimately make the Mexican Republic strong and powerful among the nations. The road which is about complete, is only a link in the great chain, which is to be decided to build, from the Gulf to the Pacific. It is 260 miles long, and passes through a picturesque and rich country, diversified by valley, plain and mountain, great agricultural and mineral resources. Within a few years the entire road will be finished through to the Pacific, and will be crossed by another running north and south, connecting with the Denver road and thence to the Missouri river. Mexico is but just emerging from the dim past of an obsolete and effeminate thraldom, and will, ere long assume her proper place.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON III.

The cable yesterday brought the news of the death of the ex-Emperor Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, or, as he was more generally known, Napoleon III., which took place at Chiselhurst, at forty-five minutes past ten o'clock yesterday morning. He was in the sixty fifth year of his age, having been born in Paris, April 20, 1808. For some time past he had been suffering from a deadly malady, which from the first was thought by his physicians would result fatally. After undergoing a severe surgical operation some time since, his constitution gradually gave way and he continued to sink until the above named hour, when death relieved him from his intense pain.

Napoleon III. was the youngest son of Louis, King of Holland, and Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine. He was chiefly educated by his mother, who resided in Paris under the title of the Queen of Holland. After the battle of Waterloo the family retired to Augsburg, where he learned the German language and added to his store of knowledge. He had at this time, and subsequently, while in Switzerland, a tutor named Lebas, who first gave to him his short-lived lessons on republicanism. After this he studied at the military college at Thun, but was never distinguished as a bright scholar. When the revolution of 1830 broke out he petitioned Louis Phillipe for permission to return to France, but was refused. He took an active part in the revolution in Italy, in 1831, but afterwards, he, with his brothers, were banished from the Papal territory. The Duke of Reichstadt dying, in 1832, left him the successor of Napoleon I., not by legitimate descent, but by the Imperial edicts of 1804 and 1805, which set aside the usual order of descent, and fixed the succession in the line of the fourth brother of Napoleon, Louis, instead of in that of the elder brother, Joseph. From this time forward he never lost his ambition to acquire the throne of France, and used every means to win the people to his fortunes.

He wrote and published at this time several works of a political character, chiefly extolling the virtues and labors of his uncle, Napoleon I. But his active mind was not given wholly to literary matters, as we find him in the year 1836 at the head of the garrison at Strasbourg, proclaiming a revolution. This effort, however, resulted in a miserable failure, as the soldiers would not enlist in his fortunes, and he was taken prisoner. Louis Phillipe, refusing to have him executed, banished him from France. The next we hear of him is in the United States, where he, for a time, led a life of idleness and profligacy. Afterwards he drifted down into some of the South American States. The mortal illness of his mother took him again to Arenenberg in time to see her die on October 5, 1837. Subsequent to this the French Government demanded his extradition from Switzerland, owing to his efforts to defend his former conduct at Strasbourg. The Swiss Government refused this demand at first, but when about to assent to it, the Prince voluntarily retired to England.

Here we find him dividing his time between work of a literary character and an effort to organize another revolutionary expedition. In 1840, accompanied by a few faithful followers, in all numbering about fifty persons, he sailed from England with a tame eagle mounted on a pole—making himself thereby a laughing stock—in the hope of exciting sufficient enthusiasm among the French peasantry to enable him to ultimately succeed in his darling idea of mounting the throne of France. Again he was defeated in his purpose; the soldiers repudiated him, and his eagle cannot to stir up the people. He was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the fortress of Ham. Here he again turned to literary pursuits, and published a work called "Historical Fragments," in which he drew a contrast between the revolution of 1864 and that in England in 1688. He also wrote on the sugar question, and on pauperism, in the latter developing a strong tendency towards socialistic views, and other matters, chiefly political.

After remaining six years in prison, he effected his escape—assisted by his physician—in the dress of a workman, and again reached England. When the revolution of 1848 broke out he repaired at once to Paris, where he was elected a deputy to the National Assembly, Lamertine opposing his admission without success. In 1850 on the election of a President of the French Republic, he was found to be the most popular candidate, and he was therefore chosen. While President, he was constantly intriguing to effect his cherished purpose of establishing himself on the Imperial throne. The commander of the Paris forces was dismissed, and much trouble ensued between the Prince President—as he was called—and the Assembly, the latter being denounced by him subsequently as factious and refractory. The breach widened during the summer between the Prince and the Representatives, when suddenly, on the night of December 2d, he declared Paris in a state of siege, dissolved the Assembly, imprisoned 180 of the members, dragging many of them from their beds, and ordered the soldiery to shoot down any citizens offering resistance or siding with the Assembly. A decree was issued declaring universal suffrage, and ordering an election of a President for the term of ten years. Napoleon was elected, and began to prepare for the restoration of the Empire. On November 21 and 22 the people were asked to vote on the question of reviving Imperial dignity in the person of the President, which resulted favorably, and he was accordingly declared Emperor under the title of Napoleon III. Thus the long cherished hope was at last crowned with success.

In January, 1853, Napoleon was married to Eugenie, Countess de Teba, a Spanish lady of great beauty and accomplishments, who survives him. In March, 1856, a son was born, who also lives, possibly to endeavor to regain his father's lost crown. The subsequent history of the dead ex-Emperor is familiar to our readers. His connection with the allied forces which fought Russia from 1854 to 1856, his war with Austria, and his latest attempt to wrestle with the German King, are all known to our readers. Since the latter failure he has resided in England with his family, in retirement, where death overtook him at a ripe old age. Attempts to assassinate him were made on two occasions, but he continued to retain the confidence of his people until his unfortunate struggle with the forces of King William. He made France a good ruler, devoted to progress in material wealth, and history will give him his proper place among the noted men who have passed away, of whom he was by no means the least.

JACOB WINGER, who lives about three miles east of Oil City, Pa., was killed on Tuesday last by the accidental discharge of his gun in the hands of his son. The father had cleaned out the gun preparatory to going hunting, and put it up on the rack. The son took the gun down, asking if it was loaded, and was answered in the negative by the father. The son then blowed in the muzzle of the gun, and finding it was obstructed, tried to clean out the vent by blowing in it. Not succeeding he put a cap on the nipple to blow out the obstruction. When the hammer fell the gun discharged a full load, taking in the head of the father, who stood close to the muzzle of the gun, killing him instantly.

ANOTHER farmer who would not give up smoking while hauling a load of hay to Springfield, Ill., was seen prowling around that town trying to get six months' time on a new wagon, and enquiring what was good to put on scorched horses to save their hoofs.

GOV. GEARY'S MESSAGE.

Statement of the Finances of the State.

THE BENEFITS OF THE SINKING FUND.

A Geological Survey Recommended.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND AGRICULTURE.

The Question of Compulsory Education.

PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND EXECUTIONS.

Improvement of the Ohio River.

PARDONS GRANTED DURING THE YEAR.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution I have the honor of transmitting to you my sixth annual message. Since your last meeting the general course of events, both State and National, has been so propitious as to afford abundant cause for mutual congratulation, and of Thanksgiving to that Almighty Providence whose will controls the destinies of all. While we have been exempt from the calamity by fire that has befallen the metropolis of a great sister State, her misfortune has inured to the benefit of our people by the enlistment of that sympathy for the suffering which is one of the most ennobling sentiments of the human heart. The season, though not so favorable for the productions of our soil as in some past years, have been sufficiently fruitful; and no general epidemic has appeared to disturb the pursuits, or fill with sorrow the hearts of our population. Our mining industries, manufactures and internal commerce are being constantly enlarged and extended, and their enterprising proprietors are generally receiving remunerative returns.

A great political conflict has occurred, resulting in a signal triumph of the same principles that were asserted in the restoration of the Union, the amendments of the Constitution, and the reconstruction of the States. The victory in Pennsylvania was decisive of the victory in the Nation; and will ever be remembered as an inestimable contribution to the harmony, prosperity and glory of the country. The election of the soldier, who "is first in war," to the office that makes him "first in peace," was an appropriate exhibition of the gratitude, and inspires the deepest feelings of satisfaction in the hearts of his countrymen."

While the Constitution wisely withholds from the Governor all power of interference in legislation, it imposes upon him the duty of laying before the General Assembly such information of the state of affairs, and recommending to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient and important to the public welfare.

I am happy to inform you that peace and good order have been maintained by the enforcement of just and equal laws, and the legitimate exercise of authority continues to find an enduring basis of support in the intelligence, affections and moral sense of the people.

FINANCES.

The credit of the State remains unquestioned abroad, because her public faith has been inviolably maintained at home. The following condensed statement of the receipts, expenditures and indebtedness of the Commonwealth is respectfully submitted:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1871.	$1,476,808 59
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1872.....	7,148,637 45
Total in Treasury during year end. ing Nov. 30, 1872.....	$8,625,446 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses paid during year ending Nov. 30, 1872.....	$2,960,651 55
Loans, &c., redeem. ed.....	2,476,326 00
Interest on loans paid.....	1,706,032 88
Total disbursements.....	$7,142,990 43
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1872.	$1,482,445 61

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on Nov. 30, 1871, was.....	$28,980,071 73
Add Chambersb'g certificates.....	299,748 91
Add Agricultural College Land Scrip fund, held in trust, as per Act approved April 3, 1872....	500,000 00
	$29,779,820 64
Deduct amount paid by Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the year ending Nov. 30, 1872.....	2,476,326 00
Public debt Nov. 30, 1872.....	$27,303,494 64
Deduct assets in hands of Sinking Fund....	$9,300,000 00
Add cash balance in Treasury.....	1,482,455 61
Amount of assets and cash.....	$10,782,455 61
Balance of public debt unprovided for.....	$16,521,039 03

which can be extinguished in ten years by the annual payment of one million six hundred thousand dollars.

During the last six years payments on the debt have been made as follows:

Amount paid in 1867.....	$1,794,644 50
Do..... 1868.....	2,414,816 64
Do..... 1869.....	472,406 18
Do..... 1870.....	1,702,879 65
Do..... 1871.....	2,131,590 17
Do..... 1872.....	2,476,326 00
Total payments.....	$10,992,662 54

Being a little over *twenty-nine per cent.* on the debt due December 1, 1866, which was then $37,704,409 77.

SINKING FUND.

In remarking upon this subject, I trust it will be instructive to refer, briefly, to some of the facts relating to the accumulation and payment of the public debt, and the origin of the assets arising from the sale of the public improvements.

However wise our predecessors were in opening avenues for trade and commerce, and however great were the benefits resulting to the people from the internal improvements of the State, it is obvious, that while those of other States rapidly failed to become sources of revenue, the management of ours was such as to produce results widely different. A large majority of the tax-payers, therefore, after long and patient endurance, becoming dissatisfied with their management, demanded that they should be sold; assuming it would be a measure of economy, and would prevent an increase of the public obligations.

The construction of the improvements resulted in a public debt, which, in 1852, reached its maximum, $41,524,875 37. The interest, premiums and other expenses that have been paid upon the debt, from its incipiency to November 30, 1872, sum up $76,845,744 99; and make the entire expenditures on account of the public works, $118,370,620 36.

In pursuance of law the State canals and railroads were sold in 1857, for eleven million dollars in bonds, of the State loan, which have received $1,700,000 00 in cash, and $9,300,000 00 remain in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as follows, viz:

Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, secured by lien on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad..... $5,800,000 00

Thirty-five bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, each for $100,000, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Northern Central Railway Company, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, payable $100,000 annually, beginning January, 1875, bearing 5 per cent. interest from January 1, 1872..... 3,500,000 00

Amount of assets..... $9,300,000 00

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The proper and efficient management of the finances is one of the most important duties of the administration of the State Government. The collection of the revenue; the economical expenditure; the safe keeping of the public moneys, and well guarded appropriation bills, are all weighty questions of deep interest to the taxpayers of the State.

It is a lasting honor to the people of Pennsylvania that they have never, even when struggling under the most oppressive burdens, permitted the integrity of the State to be doubted and now it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to them, to learn the rapid extinguishment of the public indebtedness, the greater part of which was incurred for improvements, which, as herein already shown, utterly failed to be advantageous to her coffers.

The rapid reduction of the State debt and the reduction of taxation have gone hand in hand throughout my entire administration, and have constituted a marked portion of its policy, attesting, at the same time, the concurrence and wisdom of the Legislature, and the fidelity of those who have been the custodians of the public funds.

This policy should be continued, and no attempt to cover up or conceal the actual expenses of the Government should be made for the purpose of obtaining the people's consent to appropriations or enterprises of doubtful propriety; which propositions, if coupled with a condition to raise the money by immediate and direct taxation, would be unhesitatingly rejected.

The Legislative appropriations, during the last six years, made in aid of the various institutions for the support of the deaf, dumb, blind, insane, feeble-minded, friendless, wanderers, orphans, soldiers' homes, hospitals, universities, houses of correction, penitentiaries, and the payment of military expenses, incurred during the war; expenses of government, common schools, and soldiers' orphans' schools, amount to about $17,000,000 00.

The expenses of the soldiers' orphans' schools alone, during the same time, is $3,467,343.11, and, although it is a most noble and patriotic expenditure, it is, nevertheless, an unusual one, and if such a necessity had not existed, the reduction of the State debt, during their existence, would have been nearly fifteen million dollars.

During the past six years, the current of legislation has been steadily in favor of reduced taxation. Not only have numerous local laws been enacted, exempting churches, cemeteries, schools, hospitals and other institutions from taxation, but many general laws of the same character have been passed, as is shown by the following enumeration:

By the "act to amend the revenue laws," approved February 23, 1866, all real estate in the Commonwealth was thereafter made exempt from taxation for State purposes.

By the act approved March 30, 1866, all persons who served nine months or upwards in the military service, or who were honorably discharged therefrom by reason of wounds or physical disability contracted therein, and their property, were exonerated from all bounties, and *per capita* tax and military fines.

The act of April 29, 1867, repealed all laws requiring payment of taxes to the State on sales of loans and stocks by auctioneers.

By the act of April 10, 1867, all trustees or owners of property to the value of thirty-five thousand dollars, used for soldiers' orphans' schools, were exempted from all taxation by county, road, city, borough, poor and school taxes.

By the act of April 4, 1868, and the supplements thereto, call mortgages, judgments, recognizances and moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate, were made "exempt from all taxation, except for State purposes."

By the act approved January 5, 1868, all laws therein recited were repealed, which imposed taxes upon "the shares of stock held by any stockholder in any institution or company, incorporated under the laws of this State, which in its corporate capacity is liable to, and pays to the State Treasury the tax on capital stock imposed by the laws thereby recited."

The act of June 2, 1871, repealed so much of the law of April 29, 1844, as imposed a tax of two per cent. on salaries, trades, offices, occupations and professions.

And by the act of April 3, 1872, the sixth section of the law of April 21, 1854, was repealed, which imposed a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the capital of the banking and brokerage created under laws "to enable joint tenants, tenants in common, and owners of mineral lands, to manage and develop the same."

In view of these facts, the practical questions now are, can the taxation be further properly made? And if so, on what subjects?

Heretofore on several occasions I have invited the attention of the Legislature to the importance of placing a liberal share of the burdens of those citizens who are engaged in industrial enterprises which employ large numbers of workingmen, and tend to develop the resources of the Commonwealth. Involving great risks, and requiring more patience and labor to conduct a large amount of capital, these operations have been, in the main, conducted by means of associations, organized under the general laws which regulate the incorporation of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies. These laws, while they resemble in their principal features the liberal systems in force in other States, fall in their ostensible purpose of encouraging manufacturing industry, because the privileges they grant are enormously burdened with taxation.

This may be illustrated, by supposing the case of twenty persons, who each subscribe five thousand dollars to the stock of a company organized for the purpose of prodneing oil, or mining coal, and associating their capital as stipulated in the act of 1857. Each person becomes a stockholder to the amount of one hundred shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars each, and is entitled to a certificate therefor, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary, which certificate is transferable on the books of the company, and the holder thereof is not individually liable for the debts of the company. The capital stock at the rate of *one half mill for each one per cent. of dividends made or declared.* In case of no dividends having been made or declared, a tax of *three mills upon one dollar value of the stock.* Also, a tax of *three per cent. upon the entire amount of earnings or income.* Also, a tax of *six per cent. on all interest paid to bondholders and other creditors.* For illustration, see Report of Auditor General.

An individual, wealthy enough to furnish a hundred thousand dollars in similar business, would be wholly free from these exactions. The State imposes none of these burdens upon him. He is not called upon to expunge upon his business, or demand from him returns of his annual profits. It discriminates in his favor against the association of small capitalists which it professes to encourage. And without the liability to the multiplied taxable risks, it makes itself a partner in their profits and follows them with a grasping hand, and a never-ceasing official vigilance of an inquisitorial character over their affairs.

The system of taxation adopted by the laws of New England, New York and other rival manufacturing States, which, without exception, carefully prohibit double-taxing of taxes upon their own industry, the manufacturing companies is generally taxed by them at its value, like other personal property, but first the value of all real estate represented by the stock is deducted, and made subject to the like property of other individuals in the region where the lands are located. It is by such liberal provisions that these States have fostered their industries and maintained a monopoly of capital and supremacy in manufactures.

The western and southern States, for many years our customers, are beginning to be our rivals; and desiring to draw to themselves the benefits flowing from diversified industry, they are enacting the most liberal laws for the encouragement of corporate and individual efforts to establish manufactories, and in addition to this, towns and cities are giving large subsidies to secure the erection of mills and factories within their limits. Nearly contiguous to the discovery of large bodies of coal in the western States, and their close proximity to vast masses of pure ores, Pennsylvania would still possess at least equal, if not superior, attractions for the investment of capital, were her unnecessary tax laws; all of which have a tendency to drive capitalists beyond her borders to seek locations less burdened for their investments.

Nothing but very strong necessity could justify such a variety of taxes upon the same thing. And if any justification ever existed, I believe it to exist no longer. The time has come when, with prudent economy in the public expenditures, the State can well afford a reduction of taxation; and legislation in that direction should be such as to relieve the undue burdens of taxation from every form of production, and especially that of coal, and recommend that the enrolment tax upon private acts chartering industrial companies, and the bonus upon stock of such companies when organized under general laws, be considered a full equivalent for all special privileges or franchises of a charter; and that all State taxes upon capital stock, net earnings and dividends of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies, and all co-operative associations, be repealed.

The present tax which will amount to $1,600,000 the sum collected last year. I also recommend the repeal of that source of revenue known in the Auditor General's report as "Tax on Loans," which amounts to $492,407 28.

It is confidently believed that with these proposed reductions, which amount to $1,041,951.51, the State can still pay all her current expenses, the interest on the public debt, and make an annual reduction of at least one million five hundred thousand dollars upon the principal.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Numerous communications, signed by many enterprising and intelligent citizens continue to reach me, on the subject of a geological and mineralogical survey, urging me to commend it to your careful consideration.

In my annual messages of 1870 and 1871, I laid before the General Assembly the necessity for a continuation of the surveys already made, in order that the mineralogical resources of the State should be more fully and perfectly ascertained; and expressed the opinion that the results would be interesting and valuable, not only to our citizens individually, but to the entire country.

Assurances have been given by the officers of the "United States Coast Survey" of the great interest they will take in our State, in the event they carry out their intention to cross the continent to connect the "Ocean lines of Coast Surveys." This connection will pass through Pennsylvania, and will materially assist in determining and establishing more perfectly in each county through which the line will pass, aid in triangulating so far as to enable us to rectify our county maps and connect them in a correct map of the State. And as the State Geologist progresses with his examinations, he should cause to be accurately represented upon the corrected maps, by colors, and other appropriate means, the various areas occupied by the different geological formations, and place them in the possession of the people their information, prior to the completion and publication of a full account of the survey.

A State map of the kind indicated, with all the discoveries marked in proper colors thereon, would give to the thousands of visitors from our own country and from foreign lands, who will attend the Centennial celebration, some approximate idea of the incalculable wealth beneath the soil of our State; and would have an importance in their sight that could be conveyed to them in no other possible manner.

The expenses of a geological corps, properly organized, and such as would be competent to perform the duties required, have been carefully estimated, and will not exceed forty-five thousand dollars for the first year, and need not be quite so much annually thereafter. In recommending this measure to your favorable consideration, I would be unwilling to leave you in any doubt as to my views upon the question of economy in expenditures, the State can well afford a reduction of taxation; and legislation in that direction should be such as to relieve the undue burdens of taxation from every form of production, and especially that of coal, and recommend that the enrolment tax upon private acts chartering industrial companies, and the bonus upon stock of such companies when organized under general laws, be considered a full equivalent for all special privileges

...as ... and State, also, ...that there may be no ...describe for the GAZETTE— ...ill, upon application, be supplied ...pies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112⅝.

THE State Printer proved more than a match for the little intrigue got up in the Constitutional Convention, to deprive him of its printing, to which he had a moral and equitable claim, for the benefit of certain Philadelphia printers. The Convention did a very sensible thing on Wednesday in directing a contract to be made with Mr. Singerly to do all the printing and binding of the Convention on the terms of his contract with the State. We do not think a more economical plan could have been devised. While asserting its sovereign power to dispose of its printing as it pleased, the Convention, in extending Mr. Singerly's contract to its work, showed a deference to the equities of the question that meets our approval. It was the general understanding by bidders when the last printing contract was awarded, that it covered the Convention printing. In this way Mr. Singerly acquired a right which would would have held equally good with any other person to whom the work might have been awarded.

IF the *Post* is "not actuated by partisan motives in the Credit Mobilier matter," why does it continue to print attacks upon Vice President Colfax, Hon. Henry Wilson, Judge Scofield, Congressman Kelly, and other prominent Republicans, who have, in some cases only, been charged with *purchasing* stock in the venture, while it steadily ignores and secretes the fact that Erastus Brooks—Democratic representative in Congress from New York—is the only man in the whole country who has so far been proven to have accepted the stock, with a fair understanding that he, as an only consideration therefor, would "take care of the Democratic side of the House." That is a pretty long sentence, but we would like a square answer to it by our neighbor. *We say* hands off by all—press and people—even in poor Brooks' case, until the investigation is completed, and a final report made. It will be time enough then to publish the honest and just judgment of the committee. In the meantime, if the *Post* wants us to think it non-partisan, it must cease at once its squibs against the members of our party, until they are proven—like Brooks—guilty of some crime.

CIVIL service reforms, or rather competitive examinations, have been adopted by the Democrats in the Missouri Legislature, and applied to aspirants to the Senatorial dignity. These latter were recently invited to appear before the caucus of the dominant party in that State's Legislature, and deliver addresses on the leading topics of the day for the purpose of, firstly, showing off their powers of oratory, and secondly, telling what they knew generally about matters and things. Col. Bogy, Col Vest, Judge Napton, Ex Gov. Reynolds, and General Edwards, all aspirants, appeared and spoke their pieces in an acceptable manner and much to the edification of the drowsy members, no doubt, after which the entire party adjourned across the street —as Ward would say—to see a man. Frank Blair—although expecting a re-election—was not present, and some were unkind enough to hint that the reason was he had already seen the aforementioned man too much and was therefore indisposed. Civil service reform was nevertheless inaugurated—with a vengeance—and the people of Missouri will doubtless be the gainers for it. Blair evidently believed that silence in his case was golden.

IN CONFIRMATION of what we have elsewhere stated, as to the immense mass of private and special legislation in the interest of individuals and corporations, expected to come before the present Legislature, we reprint below an extract from the brief and pertinent speech of Senator Anderson, of this county, on taking the chair as Speaker of the Senate. He said:

"The present session will be one of peculiar interest, and one involving grave responsibilities. It is commonly believed that a flood of bills will be presented to anticipate and defeat the action of the Constitutional Convention now assembled, in prohibiting legislation of a private and special character. Such being the case, and the feeling of the public in favor of reform in this direction being well known, our duty in the premises is plainly marked, and should be fearlessly carried out in refusing to pass any and all bills save such as shall be properly regarded as for the public good. Special legislation has become justly obnoxious, because of the facility with which extraordinary privileges may be conferred on corporations and individuals."

We are gratified that Senator Anderson has taken this position at the outset, and we hope it is an indication of the position our other Senators will maintain by their votes.

OUR good old neighbor down on Wood street, commenting on the "extravagant proposition" to increase the salary of his Governor, sighs for the "good old Democratic days," when, let us add for its benefit, the State debt was something over $41,000,000, and annually increasing, when Democratic Canal Commissioners could retire from office worth all the way from one hundred to five hundred thousand dollars, not one cent of which was, in some cases, in their possession at the time of entering, when the same pile of cord wood could be sold over and over again to the State, provided its owner was a Democrat in good standing, when State scrip was an almost valueless drug in the markets, when our manufacturing establishments could run but half the year, their owners devoting the other half to collecting overdue accounts, and their employes on the verge of starvation, when iron, coal, flour, lumber, and in fact everything were cheap as dirt, but money, at the same time, we remember to our sorrow, "was as scarce as hen's teeth," or thereabouts. Oh! for those times to come again, says our friend, so that Democrats could once more get into "office," no matter what the consequence would be to the dear people. "Oh! carry us back," etc.; sing.

CONGRESS evidently intends to deal vigously with the stockholders in the Credit Mobilier, and particularly with those who cannot give a clear title to their property. In addition to ordering the investigating committee to sit with doors open to the public, it has adopted another resolution requesting the President to prosecute the company for its fraudulent efforts in connection with the building of the Union Pacific Railroad. Nor is this all. It has also adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to inquire whether any of the stockholders in the Credit Mobilier own shares in the Union Pacific road, and how they obtained it. In the second resolution, offered by Mr. Randall, of this State, it is recited that the U. P. R. R. is in arrears to the Government in amount $4,684,876 for interest on bonds issued by the latter to assist in the build- of the road; also that the C... ...people will ...without distinction of ...State, from one end to the ...will ring with plaudits of his wise statesmanship and courage. We believe he can easily rally to his support in such a policy, at least one-third of the members either of the Senate or House, and possibly of both. Here, then, will be an impenetrable barrier to the schemes of the dealers in charters and special grants of power, and it may result in a session fruitful of beneficent results from which only evil and injudicious legislation is now apprehended by many thoughtful citizens. Again, we say, this is Governor Hartranft's opportunity: it is a grand one; but to seize it requires courage and persistence: not swerving to the right or left; putting aside the blandishments and entreaties of friends and political associates, and steadily keeping in view what is due the honor of the State and the well being of its citizens. If the Governor elect meets it in the spirit we have indicated, and that he has the moral courage to maintain such a position when once assumed, we have no doubt, he will spring to the front of all our Pennsylvania Governors in the first half year of his administration.

...may in ...the Presi... ...ional elections fixed ...heretofore elections for ...men have been held under State ...but this has been changed and a ...uniform day established for the whole Union. In this view, the change proposed in the Constitution of the State is a very proper one. Every two years we would have had, under federal law, an election for Congressmen and Presidential electors a month after the October election, but by abolishing that election, and holding all general elections for State offices in November, we get rid of the unnecessary expense and political excitement attendant upon two important elections in the autumn, every two years. We believe this change will be generally acceptable to the people of the State, both as a measure of economy and judicious public policy. The Committee of the Constitutional Convention also reported "that all elections for city, ward, borough and township officers for regular terms, shall be held on the third Friday of March." At present the spring elections in many counties are held on different days, and in Philadelphia we believe city officers are elected in October, and are thus influenced to some extent by the contest for State officers and Congressmen. The adoption of a uniform day for all local and municipal elections, as remote as possible from the excited political contests of the fall, we believe to be judicious and proper, and in Philadelphia should certainly invite a more cordial co-operation on the part of all good citizens in the selection of competent and honest city officials.

THE FUTURE OF FRANCE.

The death of the late Emperor of France will revive speculation as to the probable effect the event will have on the future fortunes of the Bonapartist dynasty. Many are of opinion that the death of Napoleon III. will prove the end of its strength, and that the young Prince—who is comparatively unknown to the public—will never be able to control a sufficient following to justify even so small an effort to regain the lost throne. The Bourbon lilies will doubtless periodically bloom again only to decay beneath the more powerful shadows of the flower of Orleans. The representatives of the latter House are not without considerable strength among the leaders of France, and may prove powerful enough, in the event of trouble coming upon the infant Republic, to overwhelm all opposition. The death of the aged President, M. Thiers,—not an unlooked-for event—may precipitate the struggle for power; and should it occur before the youthful Louis—now in his seventeenth year—has arrived at the years of manhood, and before he shall have gained an influential following among the recent subjects of his father, the chances are that the Orleans Prince may establish himself on the throne, as the army, as at present organized, is known to favor such a result. Even before the death of Thiers the turbulence of the National delegates in the Assembly, often now threatening serious trouble, may force upon the leaders the necessity of a stronger central Government, and pave the way for the establishment of a monarchy. In such an event, we strongly incline to the belief that the Orleans family will be placed in power. The disastrous results of Sedan, and Metz and Strasburg, have not been forgotten by the army nor the people; and laying all their recent calamitous troubles at the door of their late sovereign, they will naturally turn from his kindred, and seek future safety and liberty and peace from other hands than those of his youthful son and heir.

During the past eighty years three dynasties and five Kings and Emperors have passed away from this much disturbed land, while since Louis the Fourteenth not one son has succeeded his father on the throne. May we not hope that the Republic will prove more enduring than the reigns of all these ambitious Kings; that it is safely and permanently established in the hearts of the people of France; that it has at least something stronger and greater and more lasting to rely on than either the ambition of leaders, or the bayonets of the army? In this event it will endure the shocks of time, outlive all pretenders to the divine right to rule, and remain to bless and protect the land through all time. The past two years of quiet and prosperity justify the hope that the Republic will be allowed to stand, if the determination is left with the rightful sovereigns—the people of France.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S OPPORTUNITY

We have every confidence that Governor Hartranft, when invested with the high office to which the people of the State elected him in the face of an opposition of unexampled bitterness and malignity, will meet its responsibilities with fearless honesty, and discharge its active duties with fidelity to the people and the great party that indorsed him, politically and personally. We can well see that the peculiar character the late canvass assumed towards General Hartranft, will inspire him with high motives of official action. So far as their votes had the power, the people vindicated him at the October election. But once in office he can vindicate himself by zealous and unswerving fidelity to the interests and good name of the State, and this vindication it will be in his power to make the crowning success of his military and civil career. This is precisely what we would have General Hartranft do.

His official term commences under peculiar circumstances. The Convention at Philadelphia will undoubtedly abridge the powers of the Legislature in the matter of special or private legislation to the minimum, consistent with the successful administration of the State government. In this they will be abundantly sustained by the people. Part of the work of the Convention may be rejected, but this is sure to go through. In fact we believe the statement made on the floor of the Convention, by one of the delegates from this county, that the Convention would never have been ordered if it had not been for the keen appreciation by the people of the evils and corruption resulting from special legislation, is true. Unfortunately, however, what we trust will be the last Legislature under the old Constitution, holds a regular session before the amendment restricting private legislation can be incorporated in the organic law of the State. Herein lies the last opportunity in Pennsylvania of the traffickers in law, the vultures of the lobby, and the corporations anxious to aggrandize powers that should never be diverted from the people. And herein also, is Governer Hartranft's great opportunity.

We would have him throw himself into the breach with the same indomitable courage he has displayed on the battlefield, and protect the people to the utmost limits of his powers, from the rapacious demands that will be made on the Legislature. We have no desire to judge the members harshly, but presume they are no better and no worse than their predecessors, and that it will be just as easy to pass eight hundred or a thousand special laws at this session as at former ones. All the probabilities are that the demand for such laws will be greater, the schemes bolder and more sweeping, and the appliances—well, of the customary character. Already we hear members are flooded with drafts of private laws desired by their constituents or jobbers from outside the State. If the tide once sets in, it will rise to flood heighth. It is the last chance. Combinations will be made on the customary principle—"you help my bill, and I will stand by yours." The result will be that this session will turn out more special legislation, improper grants of power, and laws for the private gain of the individual or

...ach in Mo... ...sold there the ...

...iana man has five children named ...ame, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

THE annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York will be held in Elmira on the 22d and 23d inst.

A YOUNG man by the name of Eodstein was arrested a few days since in Omaha for traveling on another man's railroad pass. He was convicted.

CHICAGO is still ahead—on delinquent taxes. The delinquent list occupies nearly twenty-two pages of the Chicago *Post*, or about thirty thousand entries.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the case of a minister down in that section, who refused to commune with his flock, because they reduced his salary to $2,000.

AT Providence, R. I., recently, a woman who some months ago lost her purse found it hanging to the door bell, with $5 and a note from the thief, asking forgiveness for having stolen it.

THE following toast was received with great applause at a recent fireman's dinner in New York: "The ladies—their eyes kindle the only flame against which there is no insurance."

A LADY informed her husband that she had not enough chairs for the company, to which the frugal husband replied, "We have plenty of chairs, my dear, but too much company."

THE neck and antlers of a magnificent buck are visible above the ice in the Menominee river, Michigan, but his body is under water, he having been frozen while trying to ford the stream recently.

OFFICIAL statistics show that murders and assaults with intent to kill are diminishing in Italy, as a stable and liberal government becomes established. The reduction of offences of this kind in 1872, in comparison with 1871, was twenty-five per cent.

LOUISVILLE boasts of a small boy who made a steam engine out of an oyster can and two pieces of old lead pipe. His father will be compelled to make a coffin out of a raisin box, to accommodate the remains of this young genius, when his steam engine blows up.

THE dreary farce of trying Mrs. Wharton, on charge of poisoning, is in process of repetition at Annapolis, Md. The case depends, as before, on the testimony of chemical experts, and as no two of them agree about the poison tests, the jury can't reasonably be expected to agree either.

DURING the late freshets in Polk county, Ga., a little boy attempted to save a younger sister, by swimming with her to a place of safety. The brave little fellow was borne down by the current, and he and the object of his care were found, when the waters subsided, dead in each other's arms.

THE Danbury *News* says: "The remarks relatives and friends who attend a funeral make upon the merits of the deceased, are frequently instructive. At the funeral of an aged resident of Slawsons, Saturday, a neighbor feelingly observed that the departed 'wouldn't rave and cuss about taxes any more.'"

THERE is a discussion in New York as to whether steam can set fire to a building. The present Fire Marshal holds that it can, while a former Marshal maintains that it cannot. The theory of "superheated steam" is brought forward in proof of the affirmative of the proposition, and there is to be a regular scientific discussion of the whole subject.

A NEW locomotive, named the Anthracite, which has been placed on the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, has six driving wheels and carries its water above the boiler. A tender is thus dispensed with. The firing apparatus is stated to be so arranged that the fires last all day without replenishing, and the furnace only requires damping once a week.

OFFICIAL statistics show that murders and assaults with intent to kill are diminishing in Italy, as a stable and liberal government becomes established. The reduction of offences of this kind in 1872, in comparison with 1871, was twenty-five per cent.

MR. SMITH, of Otterville, Mo., is a nice gentleman to have around in case of sickness in the family. He attacked a young man and knocked him down with a shovel. When told that he had killed him, he remarked that "he didn't care a *dam* if he had," and believed he would set him up in a chair and see how he looked. He proceeded to sit him in the chair, and after accomplishing which he gave him two more taps with the shovel over the head, again piling him on the floor.

A VEGETABLE possessing singular qualities has recently been discovered in Arabia It is called the laughing plant, from the effect produced by the seeds. When they are pulverized and eaten in small quantities, the person eating them will soon begin to laugh loudly, then to sing, dance and do all manner of absurd things. This lasts for an hour, after which he goes to sleep, and having slept another hour, wakes up utterly unconscious of what has occurred.

ON a recent occasion, as a train on the Portland (Me.) and Ogdensburg Railroad left North Conway for Portland, a large deer sprang upon the track before the engine, and ran ahead for some two miles. It then attempted to run up on an incline on the side of the track, but slipped and rolled back by the side of the rails. As the animal fell the express messenger jumped off and cut the deer's throat before it could regain its feet. It was 160 pounds in weight, and in excellent condition.

AT San Jose, California, a week or two ago, there was a school exhibition. The young ladies were dressed in their most elaborate, and were coming on the stage, when the false hair and its attributes on one of the beautiful heads took fire. She screamed and the flames were put out in a minute, but everybody wanted to go home. There was a grand rush and panic, and the girl that took fire and the one who extinguished her were the only persons who emerged unhurt from the catastrophe.

A WRITER who makes feminine vanities his theme says: "The Chinese ladies are as much the slaves of fashion as Western ladies. They are always studying attitudes and effects before their mirrors for hours at a time, just like ours, and they bandage their feet for the same reason that our girls cramp theirs, and tighten their waists in order to produce elegance and gratility of form?" In fact, small feet mean style and beauty in China, and it would be hard to find the American girl who would not walk on her head if that was necessary to 'style' among us.

PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN JACK, who manages the Modoc war on the part of the savages, is said to be the best shot on the Pacific slope.

MRS. SCHNEIDER, of Liverpool, has recovered $125,000 damages from the curate of St. Mary's Church for breach of promise.

SHARP girls in Maine exact written pledges from their lovers before making marriage engagements. The business is thus greatly simplified when the time comes to sue for breach of promise.

THE plaster bust of Frederick Douglass, from which the marble bust is to be remodeled, has been finished and is now on exhibition in Rochester, N. Y., where, when completed, the figure will be preserved.

GENERAL AUGUSTIN MORALES, late President of Bolivia, was shot and killed by his nephew, on the 27th of November. The President was drunk and abusive and commenced a general onslaught on his aids, of which his nephew, Commander La Faye, was one.

ACCORDING to a Chicago correspondent of the Salt Lake *Herald*, Judge Titus, of Arizona, is to be Chief Justice of Utah, to succeed McKean; and Mr. Corry, of Galena, is to succeed Judge Strickland. Bates is to be retained as U. S. District Attorney for Utah, and Judge McKean is to be Governor of Arizona.

THE Washington *Star* of the 2d says, "Miss Lizzie Thurman, eldest daughter of Senator Thurman, will be married in February to Lieutenant Coles, of the regular army." Miss Lizzie is the youngest daughter. The eldest, Miss Mary, is reported engaged to an officer of the navy named Herman.

THE Pall Mall *Gazette* says that a proposal has been put forth to recognize publicly and solemnly the marriage of King Victor Emanuel with the Countess Mirasiosi, in which case that lady would become Queen of Italy. Signori Ratazzi and Menabrea are favorable to the proposal, but it is opposed by Prince Humbert and the present government. If it should be carried out, a change of Ministers would no doubt occur.

PROFESSOR BAIRD, of the Smithsonian Institute, has just received information that seven hundred and fifty thousand salmon eggs will be shipped from Bremen on the 11th of January for New York. These eggs will be distributed among the State Commissioners of Fisheries for introduction into the rivers and lakes of the Atlantic coast. One-third of the eggs are a present from the German government, the remainder having been purchased at Freiburg.

Tea Seed.

The Agricultural Department has received from China a bag of tea seed and a sack of Chinese soil in which the plant is cultivated. The soil will be analyzed for the purpose of discovering if any in the United States bears sufficient resemblance to it to render the growing of tea in large quantities a paying industry in this country. Questions of climate must, of course, also be discussed in the consideration of the problem.

...Barleycorn ...ds with such a foe, ...ish is rough, and John is tough, And knows some things few fighters know. For though men sneer at John as old, And call him ugly, fool, and such, They change their tune sometimes right soon, And writhe and bellow in his clutch.

Think not, young tippler, handsome friend, Who dost so much presume on looks, That you have not some truths forgot That John has written in his books— One is, that he can whirl about And black your eye and spoil your face, And put in thumps, and double jumps, And leave such spots as suit your case.

John Barleycorn has left his mark On rich and poor, on fast and slow;— He is not dead, nor put to bed Though some cry going,—he don't go. You bang him here, he jumps up there, He's cunning, slipp'ry, sly, and old, He has his way each new-born day, And half his tricks are never told.

John Barleycorn, if you should die, Which will not be for many years, What child of fame will write thy name, And bottle up thy victim's tears? Oh, who can tell, for men are strange, And sigh for gold and earthly things, They little heed, the meanest deed, If profit from its foulness springs.

MCCOMB'S testimony in the Credit Mobilier investigation, though contradicted by Alley, is rather damaging to the integrity of Mr. Brooks' who, it is alleged, agreed, in consideration of fifty shares of stock, to "take care of the Democratic side of the House." How many other Democrats agreed to do the same thing we are not told, and indeed believe that Mr. Brooks' name is the only one on that "side of the house" which has yet been scandalously associated with this corrupt job. What was the extent of Mr. Brooks' influence among his associates we can't accurately determine, but hardly think he could at any time have exercised so much as that involved in his agreement. It may be that a little vanity "in the matter of bargain" is pardonable. Custom has at least given its sanction to the indulgence of it under such circumstances upon the ground perhaps that if a person doesn't put a little higher than a strictly accurate estimate upon the value of his services he will hardly be able to get even handed justice from a cold and ungenerous world. But, whatever may have been the magnitude of this gentleman's influence over his fellows at the time he is represented as striking the bargain, we imagine and hope it will be somewhat lessened should McCombs' testimony not be met and overcome, and that, instead of Mr. Brooks being equal to the task of taking care of the Democratic side of the House, the Democratic side of the House will proceed as early as possible to take care of Mr. Brooks.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Long examinations daily.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

LAVIELL'S, LAVIELL'S, LAVIELL'S, LAVIELL'S, LAVIELL'S, LAVIELL'S,

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT REMEDY

The finest and best preparation known.

Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,

Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

91 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

$15,000

WORTH OF FINE

CUSTOM-MADE

CLOTHING

Of our own manufacture. Our THIRD ANNUAL SALE commencing on Friday, Nov. 29, and continuing until we close out our Fall and Winter Stock, at a small margin on Cost. No Deception! A chance for all to get Cheap Clothing for a limited period. We are determined to have clear Counters for our Spring Goods.

Call and See Us.

☞ Trouble to Show Goods.

Longden & M'Gratty

91 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS.

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn and Sixth Sts., Pittsburgh.

Open Day and Evening.

Affords advantages for the thorough practical Education of Young Men possessed by no other School in the country. In addition to the Course of Study pursued in other Business Colleges, is added a Comprehensive Practical Course in

Actual Business and Practical Banking.

Business Men and others invited to call, examine and compare with other schools and methods of instruction.

A. C. WILEY, Professor of Penmanship.

☞ For large Descriptive Circular, containing full particulars, call at the College, or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

de4:wo22:wn-8

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 51 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,

CHARTERED IN 1863.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joanna Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.

WHITE GOODS!

Plain, Striped and Plaid Nainsooks,
Plain, Striped and Plaid Jacconets,
India Twills and Yomesite Stripes,
Irish Linen and Shirt Fronts,

Tidies and Handkerchiefs,

Two Button Kid Gloves,
Two Button Opera Shades,
Bareges and Donna Maria,

SPANISH LACES,

Guipure Laces,

FELT SKIRTS

Broche Shawls,
Wool Shawls, &c.,

A good assortment at

Popular Prices

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Allegheny.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Market Street.

SEASONABLE GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

COUNTRY BLANKETS,

COLORED BLANKETS.

Barred Dressed Flannels,

FELT SKIRTS,

Men's Underwear,

Ladies' and Child's Underwear
Cardigan Jackets,
Scarfs, Nubias,
Knit Wool Mitts and Gloves.

HOSIERY,

Gents' Half Hose,
Country Knit Socks,
Buck Gaunts and Gloves,
Chinchilla Gauntlets,

Black Velveteens,

Black and Colored Silk Velveteens,

CLOAKING VELVETS,

Silk Fishues,
Hemmed Silk Scarfs,
Black and Colored Reps and Turquoise,

HANDKERCHIEFS

Braids, Tapes, Corsets, Buttons,

CORDS AND TASSELS,

Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

Fringes, Gimps, &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79 Market Street.

NEW GOODS

Opened Since January 1st.

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

Full Line in all Departments

Suited to present season.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

239 AND 241 LIBERTY STREET.

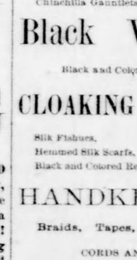
Artificial Limb Company.

Incorporated by the State of Penn'a.

Every member of which wears an Artificial Leg.

Manufacture

ADJUSTABLE LACING SOCKET LIMBS.



The most comfortable and durable limb and the nearest approach to the natural member of any invention of the age. We have fived bonds with the United States Government, and are authorized to make limbs for soldiers on Government orders. Blanks of all kinds and circulars sent on application.

Also, on hand and made to order, Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Crutches, and give special attention to the manufacture of supports and Appliances for weak and Deformed Limbs.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB AND TRUSS CO.
748 PENN STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. W. THOMPSON,
Secretary and Manager.

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

CARPETS!

EVERY GRADE

BODY BRUSSELS

$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.

Monday, Jan. 6, '73,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St., Allegheny.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Will continue to offer during the

MONTH OF JANUARY

Previous to the annual taking of Stock,

VERY MANY

GOOD BARGAINS

IN

SEASONABLE

AND

DESIRABLE GOODS,

AT THEIR

RETAIL STORES,

NOS. 197 AND 199

PENN AVENUE.

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street.

Just received a splendid stock of

Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.

COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETINGS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

Have just received for the

FALL TRADE

An unusually attractive assortment of

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,

In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK

Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Plys, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.

All of the above goods we offer less than spring prices.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS, CHEAP!

In taking stock we find a number of

BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY

AND

Ingrain Carpets

of which we have left but enough for one or two rooms. We offer these for a short time at a very

LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE,

And will also give

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS

To purchasers of single carpets or larger bills this month.

M'Farland & Collins,

Nos. 71 and 73 FIFTH AVENUE.

MACCARONI

30 boxes M. & M. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Italian Paste, for soups and side dishes, just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by

JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS.

Monday, Jan. 6, '73.

At 12½c, Tycoon Repps,
At 12½c, Black and White Sergis,
At 12½c, Dress Goods,
At 25c, Black Poplins,
At 25c, Heavy Colored Poplins.

Black Alpacas and Mohairs

Of superior color and weight.

Black Merinos,
Black Silks,
Mourning Goods, &c.

NEW GOODS

Just opened at

WM. SEMPLE'S.

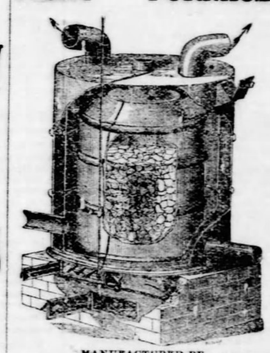
165, 167 and 169,

Federal St. Allegheny.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE

FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,

NILES' IMPROVED

Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE,

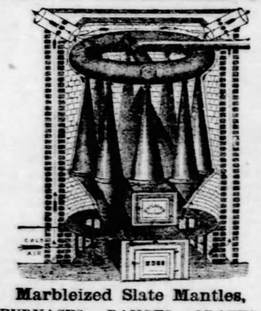
Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

620 and 208 Liberty Street

NEW ESTABLISHMENT



Marbleized Slate Mantles,

FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES,

Having fitted up the above STORE or the manufacture and sales of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, purchasers, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

COOKING RANGES

Of the most popular and desirable patterns.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

The New Cone Furnace

which has a large amount of radiating surface, and for simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat your building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
No. 193 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

One Fire Will Last All Winter.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE

REVOLUTION,

A new SELF-FEEDING Parlor Stove for Bituminous coal. One that will burn our soft coal on the same principle and in the same manner that Anthracite coal is now used in self-feeding stoves.

Warranted to be Perfect in Operation

and the most powerful heating stove in the country.

Manufactured and for sale by

Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.,

NO. 194 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

DR. WHITTIER,

No. 296 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A regular graduate of Medicine, as his Diploma at office shows, has been longer engaged in the treatment of Venereal, Sexual and Private Diseases than any other Physician in Pittsburgh.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis all forms of Hernia and Rupture, Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones are treated with unparalleled success.

Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility and Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, which produce some of the following effects, viz.: Nervousness, debility, blotches, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, rendering marriage improper and life a burden, are permanently cured. Sealed pamphlet relating to the above sent for two stamps. Correspondence confidential; consultation free. It is self evident that a Physician who treats thousands of cases every year must acquire great skill; many Physicians knowing this, recommend patients to his care. Medicine sent everywhere.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 3 P. M.

MANHOOD: WOMANHOOD:

"Books for the million!" Who may marry, who not, Why? Impediments, causes and cure. Every father, mother, young man and young woman should read them. 100 pages. Sent in SEALED ENVELOPE; 25 cents each, 10 for $2, 6 for $1. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

79. 79.

R. A. HALL,

Human and Artificial Hair Goods

AND TOILET ARTICLES.

We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Retail line. Ladies can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

Geo. B. Miltenberger

SOLE AGENT FOR

The Kedzie Water Filters.
Martin's Metallic Water and Steam Packing.
Richards' Belt Dressing and Friction Composition.

NO. 3 DUQUESNE WAY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

Sole Agent

FOR

Western Pennsylvania

FOR THE

BAZAAR PATTERNS

FAMILIES,

Dressmakers and Dealers

Supplied with the

PATTERNS

On liberal terms.

WM. SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St. Allegheny,

Sole Agent.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale or Exchange

FOR CITY PROPERTY.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT ROADHOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room, Front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 330 in depth, planted in bearing fruit trees.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantle in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela River from both properties.

ENQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers,

108 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.

100 Quarter and Half-Acre

LOTS,

ALSO, THE

FARM HOUSE AND BARN,

With 1¾ acres of ground, and about 400 bearing Fruit Trees; also a Farm of 125 acres, adjoining the above Lots, with about twelve acres of Coal. All of the above within from five to ten minutes' walk from Walls Station, P. R. R. This property will be sold on easy terms. Plans can be seen at my office. This property offers inducements for speculation that any property offered on the Pa. R. R., on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the P. R. R. Co. Inquire of

JOHN GRAZIER,

103 Smithfield street.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

FURS!

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,

149 and 151 Wood Street.

Call and examine

Prices and Qualities

Before purchasing elsewhere.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

CHOIRS, MUSICAL CLASSES, CONventions, Academies, ATTENTION to the following Choice List of

New Cantatas! Oratorios! Anthems!

New and attractive Cantatas.

Forty-sixth Psalm—Dudley Buck..... $1.00
Festival Cantata—Eugene Thayer..... 1.25
Gounod's Choral Music..... 50
Miscellaneous—Well worthy of careful study.
Musical Enthusiast—Howitt..... 50
An amusing and very melodious musical extravaganza.

NEW ORATORIOS.

St. Peter—J. K. Paine..... $1.75
Prodigal Son—A thar Sullivan..... 1.00
Fine effective compositions.

ANTHEM BOOKS.

Sabbath Guest—Emerson and Morey..... 1.00
Buck's New Motette Collection..... 2.50
Baumbach's Sacred Quartettes—New..... 2.50

IN PRESS—NEARLY READY.

Strauss's Dance Music—Violin and Piano..... 1.00
The above books sent, postpaid for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON, & CO., Boston.
C

vance the best interests of the States, and cement the bonds of the National Union.

The recent elections prove, by unprecedented majorities, that the country reposes extraordinary confidence in the patriotism, sagacity and integrity of the Republican party. In response to this sentiment, that party should discharge its sacred trust by a wise, honest, economical and patriotic administration of the government; a thorough reform of the civil service; the continuation of such duties upon foreign imports as will secure and enhance the prosperity of our domestic manufactures; the reduction of the scale of internal taxes to the lowest degree that would be adequate to the maintenance of the public credit and the gradual extinction of the national debt; the restoration of our foreign commerce, the extension of ample financial facilities for the requirements of business, the encouragement and regulation of immigration; the increase of the means of cheap land and water transportation, with a view to the largest and most rapid development of the national resources; and such enforcement of the provisions of the amended Constitution as will preserve peace in the States and secure, beyond the touch of injustice and oppression, the rights of all citizens.

All the circumstances considered, I may, in this connection, be excused for the indulgence of some brief personal allusions. In the administration of the Chief Magistracy, I have, with only good intentions, and unconscious of intentional error, to the best of my ability, endeavored to discharge the various duties that have devolved upon me, in such manner as to advance the public welfare, by condemning waste and extravagance, by yielding reverence to the law, by reducing the State debt, promoting the public health, advancing the cause of general education, cultivating humanity and charity, tempering Justice from the fountain of mercy, maintaining the principles of the Constitution, and defending the honor and sovereignty of the State, and the rights and interest of her citizens.

During my administration the Legislature has been in session three hundred and eighty-seven days; in that time nine thousand two hundred and forty-two bills, and one hundred and fourteen resolutions, were passed, of which eight thousand eight hundred and forty-two bills, and one hundred and thirteen resolutions, received my approval; six became laws without my sanction, and three hundred and ninety were vetoed. The vetoes average a little more than one per diem during the sessions, and all of which, with the exception of four, were sustained by the Legislature. In addition to fly six annual messages, I have also transmitted to the Legislature one hundred and five special communications.

The period for disconnecting my official relations with the General Assembly having almost arrived, I may properly avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the general courtesy I have received from successive Legislatures with whom I have had the honor to hold official intercourse, and to express the profound sense of gratitude I entertain toward the people of my native State, for the many honors they have conferred upon me, and still more for the steadfast confidence with which they have supported me, and sustained my administration.

To Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of State; Hon. Frederick Carroll Brewster, Attorney General; Hon. James P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Schools, and Hon. General Alexander Russell, Adjutant General, I tender my cordial and special thanks for their hearty accord and energetic support. I owe them not only a debt of gratitude for their personal fidelity, but a sincere and heart-felt commendation to the people, for the able, efficient and eminently satisfactory manner in which they have performed all the duties that have been devolved upon them in their several departments. Col. Benj. F. Lee, my Private secretary, and his assistant, Col. William C. Armor, are deserving of honorable mention for their zealous and faithful execution of my orders. My thanks are also due, and they are earnestly tendered, to the clerks and other appointees in the several departments for their uniform courtesy and the zeal manifested by them for the public good.

It affords me peculiar satisfaction to feel that my official honors and responsibilities are shortly to be transferred into the hands of a gentleman, who will sacredly guard the one, and faithfully discharge the other. Major General John F. Hartranft has signally illustrated his courage and patriotism on many fiercely contested fields of battle; and qualities, that have made his reputation as a soldier, have been no less conspicuous in the pursuits of civil life, for which he will bring to the discharge of his duties a large and valuable experience in the management of public affairs; and all that is known of his antecedents may be regarded as a garanty for that confidence of the people who have elevated him to the Gubernatorial Chair by so large a majority I bespeak for him your hearty co-operation in guarding and advancing the public interests; and I earnestly invoke Heaven's choicest blessings upon the people of Pennsylvania—that their abundance may be multiplied—and that her honored name may shine in the galaxy of the American Union with increasing splendor forever.

JNO. W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburgh, Pa., January 8, 1873.

PARDON REPORT.

Below will be found such portions of Governor Geary's message relating to pardons granted during the year, as are of interest to parties in this portion of the State, together with the Governor's reasons for granting the same:

JOHN LENNOX, Washington county. Murder in the Second Degree. May 28, 1867. Eight years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned November 1871. Reasons: Lennox has already suffered an imprisonment of over six years; he is now over fifty years of age and in failing health; the crime was committed during great political excitement, and under great provocation; the sentiment of the community in which the crime occurred is favorable to his pardon, and the ends of justice have been fully subserved by the punishment already inflicted.

WILLIAM A. FAHRN, Armstrong county. Assault and Battery. March 1872. Four hundred dollars fine and six months in county prison. Pardoned March 27, excepting as to fine and costs. Reasons: An affidavit of Henry McGhee states that Farren suffered a terrible family affair a short time before the time which time his reason has been impaired, and that from imprisonment his physical system is much prostrated, and unless he is released there is great danger that he may wholly lose his reason; and under all the circumstances commends mercy and humanity commend him to clemency.

ALEXANDER SIMPSON, Mercer county. Arson. September 26, 1871. Three years in Western Penitentiary and five hundred dollars fine. Pardoned August 15. Reasons: Petition of sons: Simpson was convicted principally on the testimony of the prosecutrix, who is very old and scarcely a competent witness; two others, on the same indictment with the prisoner, were convicted of any intentional wrong; and he has a wife and family dependant upon him for support.

JOHN GRIMM. Allegheny county. Murder. October 23, 1869. Six years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned October 15. Reasons: Grimm has always sustained a good character; the offence was committed in self-defence; he served his country honorably and faithfully during the war; he has aged parents dependent upon him for support; having served out half his sentence the law has been fully vindicated and justice satisfied.

DEATH WARRANTS.

1. GEORGE GRANT. Sentenced January 31, 1872, by the court of oyer and terminer of Clarion county, for the murder of Amanda B. Spence. Warrant issued September 11. Executed at West Chester, November 13, 1872.

2. MICHAEL MOORE. Sentenced September 4, 1872, by the court of oyer and terminer of Cambria county, for the murder of Anna E. Moore. Warrant issued October 11. Executed at Ebensburg, November 27, 1872.

Terrible Tragedy.

AUBURN, N. Y., January 7.—At Moravia, near here, on the 5th inst., William K. N. Shephard, a farmer, and a Mrs. Sophia M. Hiltsman, were fonnly murdered by John Hiltsman, husband of Mrs. Hiltsman, at the residence of Shephard. Hiltsman was from Madison, Geor. Shephard was staying at Shephard's house. He gla. and was staying through on a visit to was doubtless jealous of his wife. Shephard was highly esteemed, and leaves a widow and three daughters.

HARRISBURG.

Republican Caucus.

Hon. Simon Cameron Nominated.

MEETING OF BOTH BRANCHES.

Anderson Elected Speaker of the Senate.

Russell Errett Elected Chief Clerk of the Senate.

ELLIOTT ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, December 7, 1873.
REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus of the two Houses met this evening, with Harry White, Chairman; Messrs. Alexander, of Philadelphia, and McCormick, Secretaries. Mr. White stated that he had called the caucus at the request of a large number of members, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Senator.

Senator Graham, in brief and eloquent terms, presented the name of Cameron as a man better known to the people of Pennsylvania than any other within its limits. His life was an open book. He would not eulogize Cameron. His works on behalf of the Republican party and the material interests of our great State spoke for him with greater eloquence than words could frame. The people looked for his election by the Legislature, and in justice to the Republican party, whose late successes the Senator had done so much to achieve, the question should be disposed of at this time.

Senator Davis, of Philadelphia, in complimentary remarks nominated Wm. D. Kelley.

THE VOTE.

The vote resulted: Cameron, 65; Kelley, 4; J. P. Wickersham, 2.

There were seven absentees.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the nomination was made unanimous. There were no dissenting voices.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The Senate met at three o'clock P. M. and was called to order by Chief Clerk Hamersly. Mr. Anderson, Republican, of Allegheny, was elected Speaker over Davis, of Berks, Democrat. The following Senators voted for Mr. Anderson: Messrs. Alexander, Cutler, Davis (Philadelphia), Delamater, Fitch, Graham, Heilman, Humphreys, Lemon, Maclay, McKinley, Rowland, Rutan, Strong, Waddell, Weakley, White and Davis of Berks); and for Davis, of Berks); Messrs. Albright, Chalfant, Collins, Crawford, Dill, Knight, McSherry, Nagle, Perkin, Playford, Randall, Wallace and Anderson.

Mr. McClure voted for B. B. Strang.

ADDRESS OF THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Anderson, on taking the chair, addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators.—For the high honor you have conferred by calling me to preside over the deliberations of this body, I ask you to accept my profoundest thanks. I am deeply sensible of the great responsibility of the duties of the Speakership, and cannot consent to assume them only from a feeling, justified by previous association and intercourse, that I shall receive the hearty co-operation of my colleagues. We have reason for thankfulness to the Providence who brought us together, with a circle unbroken by death, with the excitements attendant on the late political canvass entirely calmed, and with peace and prosperity abounding throughout our commonwealth. While duly appreciating good order and dignity in this body, and the preservation of general personal relations among its members, we are to remember that the trust placed in our hands require that the statute book shall not be cumbered by useless and unwise legislation. The present session will be one of peculiar interest, and involving grave responsibilities. It is commonly believed that a flood of bills will be presented to anticipate and defeat the action of the Constitutional Convention now assembled, prohibiting legislation of a private and special character. Such being the case, and the feeling of the public in favor of reform in this direction being well known, the committees will be expected to act promptly, and should be fearlessly carried out in refusing to pass any and all bills save such as shall be properly regarded as for the public good. Special legislation has become justly obnoxious. Because of the facility with which extraordinary privileges may be conferred on corporations and individuals. Important problems in political economy are now being presented for solution. Chief among these are the relations of capital and labor, and all the wisdom and skill practicable that can be commanded will be necessary in settling this question, so that the rights of labor shall be fully cared for, and in such a manner as to avoid all conflict. We can best retain the confidence of our constituency and discharge our duties most faithfully by supplanting such measures as will secure rigid economy in the expenditures of the public money, and render certain a material lightening of the burden of taxation on our industrial enterprises. Capital will then be invited from other States to assist in further developing our almost boundless mineral and manufacturing resources, and so the general prosperity of our State shall be enlarged. To this task, then, Senators, let us apply ourselves, remembering that the destiny of nations is largely influenced by legislation, either for good or for evil, and relying upon Providence for guidance and earnest desire to subserve the best interests of the people, we shall yield back the great trust with a proud consciousness of duty well performed, and the grand principles of Republicanism strengthened for perpetuity, and be received by our fellow citizens with the welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

ELECTION OF CHIEF CLERK.

Russell Errett was then elected Chief Clerk, the Democrats voting for Ziegler.

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS.

The following Assistant Clerks and subordinate officers were then elected:

Assistant Clerks—Thos. R. Cochran, of Lancaster, and R. McAfee, of Westmoreland.

Transcribing Clerks—John D. Fleming, of Allegheny; E. Cowen, of Warren; C. K. Sartwell, of McKean; L. W. Thrickstun, of Crawford; W. J. Sullivan, of Franklin; J. D. Pyatt, of Lancaster; John M. Gill, of Allegheny.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. A. Buck, of Wyoming.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—R. S. P. McCall, of Allegheny.

Doorkeeper—John J. Comer, of Fulton.

Assistant Doorkeepers—Wm. Sheargold, of Allegheny, and Charles Darragh, of Philadelphia.

Messengers—Samuel Cliff, of Philadelphia, W. A. Heid, of Chester, and David McKinley, of Philadelphia.

Postmaster—A. J. Monks, of Jefferson.

Librarian—Sullivan S. Childs, of Dauphin.

These were the officers chosen by the Republican caucus.

On the division of the resolution to elect the officers of the Senate, McClure voted for Thomas Calhoun, of Lancaster, for Assistant Clerk, being the only Republican in the State that he voted for.

HOUSE.

BALLOTING FOR SPEAKER.

After the list of members had been called a ballot was had for Speaker. William Elliott, of Philadelphia, received 60 votes, Charles W. Brockway, of Columbia, 38, and Hancock 1.

Speaker Elliott was conducted to the chair, and the oath administerrd to him by Mr. Brockway.

THE OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED.

Several members designated Chas. B. Brockway, whereupon he administered the usual oath to the Speaker elect. The oath of office was then administered to the members of the House by the Speaker.

BALLOTING FOR CLERK.

The House then balloted for Clerk: Selfridge, 49; and P. Gray Meek, 3.

The full Republican "slate" as telegraphed yesterday was then adopted.

COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

On motion of Mr. MAHON, of Franklin, a new committee, consisting of thirteen members, was appointed on Congressional Apportionment.

INAUGURATION.

A resolution relative to the inauguration was then passed, and the House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, January 8, 1873.

SENATE.

The SENATE met at 11 o'clock.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Resolutions to open the returns of the election for Governor, for an amendment to the Constitution relative to the State Treasurer, and a committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor, were passed, also a resolution relative to the late Gen. W. Hamersly, the retiring Clerk of the Senate.

OPPOSITION TO THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Mr. RUTAN offered a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our members to vote against any proposition authorizing the General Government to assume control of the telegraph lines of the country. Referred.

ADDITIONAL SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

Mr. MACLAY offered a resolution to increase the number of subordinate officers of the Senate. The resolution was postponed.

VETOES.

Numerous vetoes from the Governor were presented, and laid over for the present.

Adjourned until Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.

THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY INCREASED.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, read a bill to increase the Governor's salary to $10,000.

The bill was going through on a viva voce vote, but on a call of the yeas and nays, it was laid over. This was reconsidered. The bill was amended to $9,000 per annum, and passed the House by a vote of sixty to thirty.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of the Governor was received; also several veto messages of bills passed last year.

The Governor's reason for vetoing the appropriation bill is to meet the changes made necessary in that bill by Congress. The first bill was regarded as a measure calculated to benefit the whole people, and surprise is expressed that it was not signed.

Both Houses have adjourned till next Tuesday, in order to give the Speakers time to form their committees.

B.

Death of Napoleon.

LONDON, January 9—*Evening.*—The sudden death of ex-Emperor Napoleon took everybody at Chiselhurst as well as in London by surprise.

The Emperor's relatives, attendants and household, and even the physicians, were even unprepared for it. The Emperor had passed a comparatively comfortable night. His strength seemed undiminished, and at a consultation early in the morning it was thought he could bear a third operation, which was fully determined upon. So great was the confidence felt in the patient's condition that the Prince Imperial was permitted to return to Woolwich to resume his studies. Dr. Gull will go to London yesterday, and many of the Emperor's personal friends who hastened to Chiselhurst at the first alarm, had returned to their homes. There was no reason whatever to apprehend a fatal turn in the case up to 9 A. M., when new and dangerous symptoms suddenly set in. The Emperor's vital forces seemed to leave him all at once, and he commenced to sink with alarming rapidity. A telegram was instantly dispatched to Woolwich for the Prince. Dr. Gull was summoned from London, and Father Goddard, the Emperor's Spiritual adviser, was sent for in the greatest haste to administer the last sacrament of the Church. The Emperor's private chaplain was also informed of his danger, and started for Chiselhurst. All arrived too late. The Prince was not to see his father again alive. Dr. Gull and the clergymen just reached the park gates as the Emperor expired.

THE "SLACKWATER."

Monongahela Navigation Company—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—The Business of the Year—Receipts from Tolls.

Yesterday morning the stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company held their annual meeting, at the office, on Diamond street. The President of the Board, Gen. J. K. Moorhead, presided, with Mr. Thomas B. Kerr as Secretary.

President Moorhead's report was read. The paper, which was quite lengthy, commenced with a reference to the obstructions caused by the ice during the first quarter of the year, and twenty-five days during the last quarter, making a stoppage of navigation for about two days in the year. The report also makes reference to the navigation held for the improvement of the Ohio, and dwells at some length on the work accomplished by that gathering. The report also gives a general review of the repairs and running expenses of the company during the year and makes allusion to several contemplated improvements among which were the repair of the chute at dam No. 1. The obstruction by the bar at Turtle Creek, which had become so serious an obstruction that measures would soon have to be taken to remedy the evil.

The total toll receipts for the year are $215,698 24. Reference is next made to the report of the Cargo Inspector, B. L. Wood, Jr., and Treasurer, Wm. Bakewell, Esq.

The report of the Cargo Inspector, B. L. Wood, Jr., was read, as follows:

Receipts from coal and slack	$111,005 70
From coke	4,903 50
From freight, craft, timber, &c	67,913 40
From passengers	12,175 64

The receipts from the several Locks were as follows:

Lock No. 1	$63,534 44
" No. 2	68,518 02
" No. 3	37,651 74
" No. 4	28,275 06
" No. 5	1,373 65
" No. 6	6,887 26

The trade of Pool No. 1 was: Tow boats, 4,738; empty crafts, 4,637; total, 9,375. The number of clearances eastward were 2,889; westward, 4,928; total, 7,817. The total amount of classed freight shipped eastward from Pittsburgh was: 3,528,240 pounds; total shipped to Pittsburgh, 15,402,419 pounds. The total number of passengers carried by the several steamers: Through, 15,844; way, 54,449; to Davidson's, 5,236; Geneva, 3,278.

The total amount of coal shipped during the year was as follows:

	Bushels.
Pool No. 1	8,880,000
Pool No. 2	28,614,500
Pool No. 3	9,176,000
Pool No. 4	7,429,300
Total	54,208,800
Total bushels coke	3,671,700
Aggregate	57,880,500

The total number of bushels of coal shipped in 1871 was 48,621,360, showing an increase for 1872 of 8,559,200 bushels, and $15,270 56 in receipts.

After the reports had been read and adopted the Board declared a dividend of three per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months.

The election for officers and managers for the ensuing year was then held, the result being that in the re election of the following gentlemen: President, J. K. Moorhead; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Bakewell; Managers, F. E. Brunot, A. Bell, Jr., John Harper, Wm. K. Hart, N. B. Hogg, M. D. Moorhead, Wm. Morrison, James Veech, D. Wallace, M. Whitmore.

UNIONTOWN.

Court House Unroofed—County Accounts—Arrest and Escape of a Horse Doctor.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
UNIONTOWN, PA., January 9, 1873.
COURT HOUSE UNROOFED.

We have been enjoying some beautiful winter weather since my last letter to you, but we have also had some very brisk winds, especially on last Thursday night, when our Court House roof took another flare-up, and finally nearly the whole of the western side of the roof came rattling to the ground. The next morning the contractor put his hands to work, and soon had a new and more substantial roof completed.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

The County Auditors are busy now examining the accounts of our county officials, but who will examine the accounts of the Auditors? They kicked up quite a fuss a year ago, but it all ended in smoke after all.

A HORSE DOCTOR'S DOINGS.

As a warning to people of other places which may be visited by the same or by other scamps, I will relate our town's experience of horse doctors. A travelling horse doctor came here last week and got along flourishingly until Monday evening, when he was brought up before a justice on the charge of appropriating other people's finger-rings and wearing the same publicly on his fingers. The justice put him to bail for his attendance at court, but while writing out the commitment, did not observe the horse doctor walk out with the crowd, and when he looked for the prisoner did not find him. The horse doctor on stepping out called to one of our borough constables to go with him to hunt *bail*, and he soon found it with his legs. No one was watching the next morning when the horse doctor took the early train for Pittsburgh. Each constable blames the other, and Shoenthal has the horse doctor's *black canvass horse instead of his ring.* "Q."

MAIL ROBBERY.

The Trouble at the Sharon Post-office—A Sure Way to Increase Salary—Hearing of an Accused Party before Commissioner McCandless.

Yesterday afternoon a hearing was had before Commissioner McCandless in the case of Samuel Williams, charged with robbing the mails at Sharon Post-office. The accused is a young man about twenty years of age, of pleasing address, and has heretofore borne a good name. The defendant was employed at the Post-office at a salary of $450—his uncle being Postmaster. The fact that a number of letters had been opened and money taken out with others had evidently been opened by some one in search of money, led to an investigation. Decoy letters were also used and the result was the arrest of the young man.

At the hearing yesterday the Postmasters at Sharon, Youngstown and Hubbard, were examined all of whom testified to the fact of the robbery of the mails and the tampering with the letters. The principal evidence was that of the Assistant Postmaster at Youngstown, Ohio, who testified that his attention had been called to letters received at the office, which had been torn in an uniform manner, as though cut by a string. Witness testified taat he had mailed the decoy letter, and that he obtained leave to ride on the mail car to Sharon on the day in question. The letter in the Sharon packet; the mail was delivered to the Postmaster; witness subsequently visited the Postoffice; the Postmaster and defendant were in the room at the time; the defendant distributed the mail for Sharon, the postmaster being present part of the time. Witness went away and returned to the office in about two hours; looked through the Hubbard pouch and through the delivery case; he saw a large number of letters from all quarters, the envelopes of which were torn. Witness returned on the train that night; the decoy letter never reached its destination. Other witnesses were examined who corroborated the story of the decoy letters and testified to the loss of money from the mails. At the conclusion the accused was held for trial.

Greece City.

On a brief visit last week to Greece City, Butler county, (this is the name that has finally swallowed up all other names), says the Butler *Citizen*, were surprised at the rapid march of improvement. A lively, business town has sprung up as if by magic. Stores, shops, hotels, livery stables, a bank, a postoffice, a drug store, etc., are among the many improvements. In the immediate vicinity we counted some thirty derricks up and about ten more are planted around near. The Karns well, being the second and the only strike yet since the first or Morrison, we found flowing at the rate of 150 barrels per day. All the other wells are being drilled with great activity, and new companies being formed. The one nearest Butler is on the Abraham Martin place, (old Hutchinson farm) this side of Boydstown, and about five and a half miles from Butler. Messrs. William Miller and William S. Ziegler are sinking one between Boydstown and Greece City, on the Whitmire land. In a word, things look very lively. Any of our citizens going up there will find the Franklin House, kept by J. F. Hackel, a good and comfortable place to stop at. The postoffice, under the charge of Miss Hare, is already receiving a large daily mail.

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no *sham* stops; every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of *sham* stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the celebrated *Celeste Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, while in most other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdett are offered as low as the ordinary slop shop organ which has to be peddled around in the country in order to find customers.

THE SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LAND BILL.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

There is now pending in the United States Senate a bill known by the caption of this article, and recently passed by the House of Representatives, which provides that every private soldier, musician and officer who served in the army of the United States during the late war, for 90 days, and was honorably discharged;

And every seaman, marine, officer or other person who served in the navy of the United States, or in the marine corps, during the late war, for 90 days, and who was honorably discharged, and the widow of any such soldier, musician, seaman, marine or officer, or if there be no such widow, his orphan children under 21 years of age, shall be entitled to enter a quantity of the public lands (not exceeding 160 acres, etc.) This bill passed the House by a vote of 100 to 62, after a great deal of discussion, and fears are expressed that it may be defeated by the Senate, or so amended as to be practically valueless. If it be defeated, it will be done because of the danger that speculators may rob the poor soldiers, and hold the lands to their own advantage. The gist of the objection seems to be that certain parties who have an eye to the monopoly of the public lands will buy the soldiers' interest for a song, and hold the lands thus purchased to the prejudice of those wanting homesteads. The bill itself provides that to purchase is valid which has been made prior to the soldier receiving a patent for the lands selected. This of course rules out all speculation in the purchase of discharge papers or land warrants. No sale can be made by the party benefitted until he owns the land, nor has a right to do as he pleases with his property.

This objection becomes a sound and safe one, if we assume the soldiers to be a set of ignoramuses, but not otherwise. In this case all soldiers and sailors are so foolish as to permit themselves to be swindled out of their possessions, is to impugn at once their intelligence and business sagacity. We hold the bill to be one of the most beneficial that ever contemplated for the benefit of the defenders of the country. Secure a homestead bill, one of the towering monuments of the Republican party, has already done thousands of men and women a substantial good. Such provisions do not meet the cases of the one-armed, one-legged or in any way disabled veteran. There are thousands of such with broken health—thousands more with but one arm or one leg, and still thousands more of their widows and orphans, who cannot settle on the public lands by their own labor, but want the advance of civilization. To the actual settler, instead law is a mockery, and to all who fought to save these lands to the Government, it is an insult to say to them, you have no more right to these lands than the alien, so far as actual settlement is concerned. We say to the Senate of the United States, pass this bill, and four-fifths of all the old soldiers in the land say amen.

Hundreds of millions of acres have been freely donated to the great railroads of the country, and some of the stockholders have become millionaires by the operation. They hold their lands at from four to fifteen and twenty dollars per acre and sell to the settler on long time. Why should not some justice in giving a pittance to a veteran, who has stood the brunt of battle and suffered all the discomforts of camp life, for the express purpose of saving the life of the government?

We think there is danger of the defeat of this bill, and we do not think that the soldiers of Allegheny county will be moving in the matter to save this bill?

Why not send up a petition to the Senate, signed by soldiers and sailors, urging the passage of the bill? That work ought to be done, and done at once, as Congress re-convenes Monday, December 6th, and the Senate may act on the bill at once.

Why should not our city papers also urge the matter editorially? Let them call upon the Senate to act for the soldier. Such a course is always the soldier's friend and helper, ought to be heard from on this subject, and use its potent influence to secure the additional legislation.

But, by all means, let the petitions go forward and as we work in this field, let us remember that we do no more than justice demands, and do no injury to the government or its native born adopted citizens, for "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

SOLDIER.
January 4, 1873.

PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Production, Stock and New Wells for the Month of November.

The Titusville *Herald* of Tuesday says the report of the Producers' Association for November is regarded as the most correct report that has been issued by the Association. The daily production of the entire region is given at 21,287 barrels, of which 954 barrels were heavy oil, say of 29 to 34 gravity. The report is dated in Franklin District. The production of Parker's Landing is set down at 10,083 barrels. The total stock is reported at 796,909 barrels, of which 216,000 barrels are in tanks at the well. The total number of wells being drilled is given as 353; of this number over 300 are located in the Parker's District.

The Railroad Accident Near New Castle.

Mr. Yatman, of Sixth avenue, a passenger on the Erie Express that was wrecked near New Castle on Friday night last, and who had a leg broken, besides having received other injuries, which we stated that the train was not running faster than six miles an hour when the accident happened, and had it not been for the coolness and quiet deliberation of the conductor of the train, Mr. Brown, in putting out the fire and keeping it down sufficient to let the passengers escape, many more would probably have to have been lost. The company also did everything in their power for the care of the wounded. He thinks the company is not to blame, and that it was one of those accidents that could not well have been averted.

Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, of the Duquesne Wagon Works, Marion avenue, Allegheny, are daily turning out work which they will guarantee equal to any turned yet sold at from 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper than the Eastern work. Their stock includes Farm, Southern and Platform Spring Wagons, and as a specialty, the Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, which excels all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. This is one of the oldest establishments of the character in Western Pennsylvania and enjoys a reputation second to none. 8

One day last week a little child two years old, belonging to George Norway, living near Warren, Pa., fell into a pail of boiling water, and was so badly scalded that it only survived about an hour. The mother was out at the time, just set the pail down, filled with hot water for the purpose of cleaning the floors, when the little child backed up, drawing a chair after it, and fell over backward into the pail.

...George Wilcox, a young man of Yankeebush, Warren county, while hewing timber about a month ago, was struck in the forehead by an axe glancing from the hands of a sawyer, the edge cutting through the skull. He was confined to his room a few days, when he commenced work again, but on going into the cold air, he took cold in the wound, and lingered a short time and died.

...Joseph Dornberger, a datryman, residing on Girty's Run, was kicked in the head by a horse on Tuesday morning, and so severely injured that his life is despaired of. The left side of his face was crushed in, and an eye kicked out. The injury was received while he was attending to his horse in a blacksmith shop in Millvale.

If one of our subscribers has the WEEKLY GAZETTE of any date from the 1st to the 31st of July, 1869, and is willing to part with the same, he will confer a favor by mailing it to us.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, January 9, 1873. }

There was considerable activity in the money circles of this city to-day. The banks are in a fair condition to meet most of the demands now made upon them, and the brokers, as the season advances, of daily growing stronger in the way of loanable funds. The country bankers, who have during the past sixty days drawn out all they had deposited here from the city, and have in numerous instances been borrowers, are again making balances with their city correspondents, and in this way are adding to the available line for discount here. Outside the banks there is not a very large amount of capital floating around loose. But still here and there large sums of money can be found when the proper inducements in the shape of security and rates are offered, and the difficulty to negotiate first class prompt paying paper is not near so great as it was two weeks ago.

The general trade in the city is fair. The amount of coal shipped within the past few days, if it safely reaches its destination, will, it is estimated by good authority, bring back to this city nearly two million of dollars. This, if it arrives within the next thirty days, will prove opportune for the spring trade, and do much to make money plenty.

NEW YORK, January 9, 1873.

Money was active at the close, 7 per cent to 1-16 per day, with the bulk of the business at 7-32@1/4 per cent. Bank of Commerce and the Fourth National Bank have paid into the Treasury $1,345,846, being the balance of $6,023,387 deposited with them early in October to relieve the money market. Sterling quiet: 109⅝@109¾. Gold was strong, opened at 112⅝, advanced to 112⅝, and closed at 112⅝@112⅝. Loans at 5@7. Clearings $38,000,000. Treasury disbursements $414,000. Exports ($850,000. Governments ⅛@¼c better, and firm. State bonds dull and firm. Stocks were firm early in the day, when prices advanced ⅛@1⅞ per cent. Western Union was the leading feature, and rose from 80½ to 82¾. Pacific Mail rose from 70½ to 71⅝, while Indiana Central advanced ⅝c. Union Pacific ⅝c, New York Central, Erie and Rock Island and others ¼c. In the afternoon the course of the whole market changed, and prices declined on the entire list, Pacific Mail falling to 67⅛. Western Union to 81⅝, Erie to 61⅜, New York Central to 101⅜, Indiana Central to 38⅜, Union Pacific to 87⅜, Wabash to 73⅛, Rock Island to 109¾, Ohio to 46⅜, Northwestern to 81, etc. After 3:30 P. M. the whole market was firmer, and a portion of the decline was recovered.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons '81, 116¾; 5-20s of '62, 113⅝; do of '64, 113⅝; '65, 114⅜; new 5-20s 114⅜; do '67, 114¼; do '68, 115⅜; new 5s, 112⅝@10-40s, 111; currency 6s, 115.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 93; Tennessee 80⅛; do, new, 80⅛; Virginia new, 50; do old, 46; North Carolina old, 33½; do new, 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton, 101; Western Union Telegraph, 81⅝; Quicksilver, 46; Adams Express 95⅛; Wells, Farg: & Co., 85¼; American Express, 70¾; United States Express, 70⅝; Pacific Mail, 70⅜; New York Central, 101⅜; Erie, 62; Harlem, 115; New York Central, 101⅜; Northwestern 81; do preferred, 87; Rock Island, 109¾; N. J. Central, 100¼; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 77; Wabash, 73⅝; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 92; Terre Haute, 114; Chicago & Alton, 113½; do preferred, 113; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 95¾; Lake Shore, 96¾; Panama, 38⅝; Illinois Central, 124; Union Pacific, 37⅝; Central Pacific, 99½; Union, 86¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 94¾; Hartford & Erie, 8¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, January 9, 1873. }

APPLES—We can report increased receipts, and a continued dull market; prices, however, remain unchanged; ranging from $2.50@3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55c per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c; Alleghenys, two bushel, 36c.

BEANS—$2.50@3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—There is a moderate inquiry, mostly, however, for small lots; but there is no change in prices; 4@6½ as to quality.

BUTTER—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and with continued liberal receipts and an unusually heavy supply, prices continue weak and drooping; we repeat former quotations; inferior to fair, 8@15; medium to good, 18@25; prime to choice, 24@28.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged at 4¾@5c per lb.

CHEESE—Continues very quiet, but there is no change whatever in prices, Prime Goshen, 16½@17c; common, 13@15c.

CARBON OIL—Continues dull, and prices have still further declined; we now quote at 18¾ free on cars, in cargo lots, at 20½c, within the past thirty days.

CANNED GOODS—Continue dull, but an early improvement in the demand is confidently expected; prices, however, are without quotable change.

CIDER—Unchanged, $8@7 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

DRIED BERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bushel, common, $10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Are dull at 5¾@5¾c per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and nominal; 5@6c for sliced. Apples, 4@6c; Peaches, halves, 7@8c; Blackberries, 10@12; Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8c.

EGGS—Quiet, but there is no quotable change in prices, fresh still quoted at 32@36, limed, 28@30. There is a good supply of the latter, while the former are scarce.

FLOUR—There is a continued steady demand, and the market is firm in sympathy with wheat, but there is no change whatever in prices; spring wheat, $7.75@8.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesota Roller Forge at $8; red winter wheat, Liverpool is still reported quiet, and the same is true here in New York, and the most of the leading western markets, for Pittsburgh dealers.

GRAIN—There is a continued brisk demand for Western, and with a very light supply and receipts, prices are steadily advancing; No 1 white, $1.30 for good to choice. Oats very scarce, and with a favorable inquiry, prices are firm at 43@45c as to quality. Corn dull, and there is more than supply the wants of their customers, and it is possible that higher figures than those quoted might be obtained. Rye steady; 90@95c per bush, and prices, in consequence, are well maintained; 60@70c for feed, and 75@80c for milling quality. Barley quiet, too, and we hear of no sales at 60 to 75. Rye is quotable, in the absence of sales, at 90@95. Buckwheat is dull; there is a moderate demand for Barley, and prices are steady at 50@55c for spring, and 90@1 for fall, according to quality.

GROCERIES—Trade continues very quiet, as is always the case at this particular time; but there is a steady feeling in sympathy with the rest of the market, and some of the leading jobbers are unwilling to enter into any contracts for delivery after January 1st, but, as a rule, makers are unwilling to enter into long contracts even at current rates.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—There is rather more doing. Sales of Lehigh crane' No. 1 at $45; No. 2 at $44, and No. 3 at $43 per ton; prompt terms. Scotch pig $19@45. Nails command $6 per keg.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The Shipping List says: The market for fleece is slightly altered. Purchases and they show no disposition to purchase largely, believing that there will soon be a change in their favor, but dealers are still firm in their demands and show no inclination to recede from the position they have taken. Prices continue in light supply, the stock at present according to figures below, being less than one-half the quantity held at the same time last year. They are in good demand and prices are firm. There is little business doing in Foreign, Cape being the only description offering. Buenos Ayres and advices from Liverpool and London are favorable to holders here, those markets closing firm at the recent advance. Sales for the week reported, 12,000 lbs. English Nelis at 57c; 35,000 lbs. Domestic

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
MYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
W. W. RANKIN, D. HILLMAN,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. KEYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy20-v2

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. E. Schmertz, J. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George Shoenberger, Henry Dalmeyer,
L. Morgenstern, Augt. Kloman,
Percy Kelt.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

ja13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 10, 1873.

The money market of this city, as the days grow longer, becomes stronger, and those who handle the trade of this locality are fast losing their downcast looks and assuming an expression of faith and confidence. The assertion made by us heretofore that the American people, and particularly those of Pennsylvania, could accommodate themselves to controlling circumstances has been amply verified by their action during the past three months, when the times seemed the gloomiest and money was almost inaccessible at any reasonable rate. The business men here looked the state of affairs squarely in the face, feeling assured that all they had to do was to labor and to wait, that work and patience would unwrangle the thread of time, so as to allow them all the strength of the whole skein. That some good in the shape of a better circulating medium and fair and adequate protective laws will be enacted by the present Congress, is almost certain. The number of able and good men in the National Councils at the present time forbids the harboring of a doubt but what some good and useful measures will be carried through Congress this winter, which will not only cause a favorable reaction, but give permanent buoyancy to the industrial interests of the States.

The trade of the city to-day was somewhat restricted by the intense cold, but the return of pleasant weather will be quite active. Orders are still coming in, and the low prices of commercial articles will, as soon as the weather moderates, cause outside dealers to purchase liberally.

In real estate and local securies we can hear of nothing new.

St. Louis, according to the annual trade report of that city, received less wheat and less flour than the previous year, and it would seem that St. Louis is not alone in this diminution of receipts. A Buffalo paper says that for a long time there has been a steady and marked decline in the receipt of flour, the imports during the last year having been 740,368 barrels against 1,241,969 in 1871, and 1,453,913 barrels in 1870, previous year, the decrease having been noticeable for several years past. But Buffalo is not alone in this decline, since the receipts at Western centres have run parallel with those of Buffalo. Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Cleveland had an aggregate of receipts in 1869 of over 5,000,000 barrels; one year afterwards they lowered to 4,250,000, in 1871 to 3,900,000, and in 1872 to 3,500,000. At present, and this may explain this decline, a larger amount of wheat is raised in Western States than formerly there was. Lumber received last year amounted to 212,946,000 feet as opposed to 290,617,000 in the preceding year. The grain receipts at Buffalo for 1872 were 91,354,000 bushels, and the receipts at the lake ports—Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and Duluth—were, flour being estimated as wheat, 145,100,633 bushels. The measurement of the cereals which pass through Buffalo shows nearly two-thirds of the whole receipts of all the grain centers in the Northwest.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Wednesday says: There is no change in the local money market. The offers for discount yesterday at the different banks were large, though not excessive. The general tone of the last week's market, with money in abundant supply to meet all the requirements of the present demand. The demand is well distributed among all the leading branches of trade, with the packers in the lead, as is usual at this season of the year. Business over the counter is improving, and deposits are gradually increasing.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.
Gold	112¾
U. S. 6ixes—1881	115¾
" —coupons.	116¼
5-20—1862	113¾
5-20—1864	113¾
" 1865	114¾
" 1865 new.	113¾
" 1867	114¾
" 1868—coupons.	114¼
10-40s	110¾
10-40s—coupons.	110¾
Currency 6's.	112¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central.	93½
Erie.	60¼
Michigan Southern.	92
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.	90
Rock Island.	100¾
North Western, Common.	80¾
Pacific Mail.	71¾
Western Union Telegraph.	81¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	46¼
Union Pacific.	30¾
Toledo & Wabash.	50
Fort Wayne.	91
Adams Express.	95
American Express.	59¾
United States Express.	78¾
Harlem.	135¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central.	91
Reading R. R.	97
United Co's New Jersey	123
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	54
Lehigh Valley R. R.	90
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation.	58¾
Pittsburgh City 5's	92
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	91
Central Transportation	40¾

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 10, 1873.

APPLES—The market for green apples continues dull, but prices are without quotable change; regular jobbing sales at $5@6 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c; Alleghany, two bushel, 35c.

BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal and the supply is considerably in excess of present requirements, but prices are unchanged, 10 to 15 for common to fair, and 30@35 for medium to choice rolls.

BEANS—In fair demand and steady, with regular sales at $2.50@3 per bushel, as to quality.

BROOM CORN—Has been coming in more freely of late, and stocks seem to be accumulating, though prices are unchanged.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged at 4½@5c per lb.

CHEESE—The demand is rather better, and for goos, stock there is a stronger feeling, caused by reports from New York, reporting the supply in the country as being comparatively light, and the English markets almost bare; however, some are disposed to suspect that these reports have been started in the interest of speculators, who are carrying heavy stocks, and who, as a matter of course, desire to put up prices. We continue to quote prime Goshen at 19½@17.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted at 18½c free on cars at works, and 19@20c additional for small lots.

CIDER—Unchanged, $6@7 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Cole's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Quoted at 4½@5¾c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Trade continues very quiet, but stocks are unwavering and confidently expected; prices are nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Fresh continue scarce, and prices, in consequence, are still maintained: 30@35. Limed are in good supply, and continue to arrive freely, but prices are without quotable change; 25@30.

FLOUR—Is report-d firm, with a good local demand and considerable inquiry from the interior; prices, however, remain unchanged: $7.75@8.25 for spring wheats, the figure for the latter choice Minnesotas; and $8.50@9 for red winter wheat. 1,000 bbls. changed hands.

GRAIN—The arrivals of all kinds of Grain continues very meagre, and of Corn, Oats and Wheat the supply here on spot is scarcely equal to present requirements, as noted in our report some dealers are unable to supply the wants of their customers. Wheat continues to come in very sparingly and with the exception of fancy and are well maintained, prime to choice red, $1.75@1.80, as the scarcity and high price of wheat tends to increase the flour trade, as country millers in not a few instances are reported buying flour here, because they can buy it cheaper than they can make it. Oats also very scarce, and, on spot, we advance our quotations to 44@46, with round sales at 47@48. Unshelled Corn is still quoted at 60, on track, and 62 free in store—these figures cannot be obtained for future delivery. Rye is still quoted at 85@90. Barley at 85@90 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—Trade is possibly picking up a little, but is by no means active—and there is still plenty of room for improvement. Sales are reported firm east, but there has been no further advance, and consumers generally are still buying sparingly being apprehensive that the market may take a turn the other way. A Baltimore paper of Tuesday says: "The feeling in this market is very firm, and we understand 16c gold was offered to-day by a first rate house for the Amazon's cargo of refined sugar. Sales are quiet and unchanged—there is a very fair demand for New Orleans molasses.

SUGARS—Cuba, Granulated, 13¼c; Powdered, 13¾c. A Coffee, 12¼c; B, 12¾c; Ex. C, 13c; C, 11¾c; Porto Rico, 10½@11c.

COFFEE—Common to Fair, 20@22c; Good, 23c; Prime to choice, 24@24½; Roasted, in lb packages 26c; loose, 25¾c; Java, 29@30c.

SYRUPS—Cuba Sugar House, 35c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 50c; Maple Flavor, 60c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.25; Cloves, Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Hamburg, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 73@75c.

HAY—Is rather continues dull, and with continued liberal receipts, and a supply considerably in excess of the demand; we now quote at $25@30 per ton, as to quality, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per bbl.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

LARD OIL—No. Extra, 70@75; No. 2, 60.

ONIONS—$2.50@3.25 per bbl.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt.; Middlings at $1.30@1.50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.20@1.35.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

PEELS—Sheep Pelts, $1@1.15c.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way at 80@90c per bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens, fresh receipts, 12@13c; Ducks, 13@14; Turkeys, 16@18.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 14½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 10½c; Canvassed Shoulders, 9c; Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Rib, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50@15.00; Hams, $14.50; Sausage, 10c; Leaf Lard: in tres., 8¼c; half bbls, 9c; kegs, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $2.40.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾c.

SEEDS—Clover is still quoted at $4.90, and in demand. Clover Seed: in first hands, $8@4.25. Timothy, $3@3.25.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines quoted at 92@93 cents.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 10, 1873.

Trade in pig iron continues brisk, the volume of business during the past week having been unusually large, and while the market in consequence is firmer, and somewhat excited, as compared with last week, there is no quotable change in prices. That the demand is steadily increasing is evident from the largely increased value of business; we have sales of over thirteen thousand tons reported, and, as is well known, there is always more or less iron sold of which no report is made. While some of the furnacemen are still willing to sell, both for present and future delivery at present prices, there are others who seem confident of an advance, hence, they have instructed their brokers to ask $1 to $2 per ton; as yet there have been no sales at any advance, and consequently it remains that taking the price of the product into consideration they cannot afford to go above present prices, but that even now finished irons are lower relatively than the raw material.

Finished irons and nails are still reported dull —orders are not coming in freely as anticipated; however, it is confidently expected that business will soon commence to pick up, and our manufacturers are making preparations to meet it. In regard to prices there is no change to note over.

The steel trade is still reported quite active, unusually so for this season of the year, and prices are firm but unchanged.

Following sales of pig iron were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

500 tons No. 1 Chickies at furnace	$45 00	cash
500 tons No. 2 Chickies at furnace	43 00	cash
320 tons Forge Chickies at furnace	40 00	cash
60 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
60 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	47 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 1 Foundry	48 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Foundry	43 00	4 mos
20 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 tons No. 1 Foundry	45 00	4 mos
100 tons No. 2 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
200 tons White and Mottled	37 50	4 mos
150 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
100 tons No. 2 Foundry	45 00	4 mos
100 tons White Neutral	36 00	4 mos
200 tons No. 3 Cold Short	32 00	4 mos
100 tons No. 3 Cold Short	34 00	4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons Dunbar Gray Forge	$40 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 00	4 mos

HANGING ROCK.

38 tons No. 1 Olive	38 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

200 tons Gray Forge	$40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
500 tons Gray to arrive.		
500 tons Close Gray to arrive.	38 00	4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge to arrive.	39 50	4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge Red Short.	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge Red Short.	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge Red Short.	40 00	4 mos
600 tons Gray Forge Red Short.	40 00	4 mos
600 tons Gray Forge Red Short.	40 00	4 mos
1000 tons Gray Forge Red Short.	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge Red Short.	40 00	4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge Neutral.	40 00	4 mos

BLOOMS.

20 tons No. 1 Juniata	$130 00	4 mos

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 10, 1873.

Trade continues exceedingly dull, and while hopes of an early change for the better are still entertained, the prospects at this time are not very encouraging. Crude is still quoted at $2.50 per bbl. at P. & A. Per bbl. at Parker, equal to about 6¼c per gallon here. Refined is as dull as ever, and prices are nearly nominal. The combination price remains at 22c, at Philadelphia, and 27½ in New York. A dispatch from the latter place reports a sale of 4,000 bbls. outside, but at 28c. The Titusville dispatches report offers to sell, seller's option, next six months, at 2.80, without finding takers.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Braun & Wagner, 50 bbs. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 412 bbls. to Warng, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co. 603 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Oil Co. 50 bbls. benzole to T. H McKee, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 466 bbls. to Carson & Cullin, Philadelphia.

Reformer M & Co., 52 bbls tar to Lochiel Rolling Mill Co., Harrisburg.

Total 1992

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Radiant O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson.	1349
Eagle O W acct. W. H. Nicholson.	559
Sunbeam O. W. acct. Fisher Bro.	74
Petrolia O W, acct. Stevenson	221
Eagle O W, acct. Stevenson	79
Sunbeam O W, acct. O. J. Grier.	154
Bell's Yard and N. W. Stevenson.	605
Sunbeam O W, acct. B. S. Duncan.	337
Newcomer & Co acct. B. S. Duncan.	234
Northern O W acct. A. W. Stevenson.	917
Vesta O W, acct B. S. Duncan.	465
American O W, acct. Thompson & Co.	205
Citizens O W, acct. Tack	1235
Total	6957

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The Shipping List says: The demand for wool continues steady and although some holders are disposed to meet the market and keep their stocks sold up close, still there is no disposition to press sales. Prices are now at the lowest point they are likely to touch for the next four months and leading manufacturers are quietly picking up all available supplies, although the tight money market still restricts trade. Prices of fleeces range from 60@67½c for Michigan, and Ohio medium X, XX and above, with an occasional sale of choice a shade over the latter price, but 67½ is about all that can be obtained for Ohio and Michigan. For pulled lots 65c, prompt cash has been offered and refused. In foreign wool nothing of any consequence has been done. The New York and Philadelphia markets are comparatively higher than ours.

Imports from Jan. 1 to Jan. 4.

	1873.	1872.
Foreign bales		267
Domestic bales	4,501	2,606

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LOSSEE.

Lewis O & P.m. . 9 Lindsay McC & Co.o . 1
Graff B & Co.m . 9 Rogers & B.m. . 13
Chess, Smyth & Co.m. . 9 Nimick & Co.m. . 26
Caughey & H. m. . 12 J. Reamer . 2
Carnagie K & Co.m . 4 Reese G & Co.m . 3
Total. 84

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Co.m. . 4 W. Smith.m . 2
Total. 6

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace. . . 16 Isabella Furnace o. . 13
Soho Furnace.o. . . 1 Shoenberger & Co.o . 5
Total. 35

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 10, 1873.

Money was easier; after loaning as high as 1-16 per day, fell to 6@7 per cent., with liberal transactions at 6. Sterling steady; 109¾@109¾. Gold was alternately weak and strong, with 112¾ and 112¼ as extremes, closing at 112¼@112⅝. Loans, 6@7 per cent. Clearings, $47,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $424,000. Probable export to-morrow of $1,250,000. Government's 1/4@¾ lower, closing steady. State bonds quiet and steady. Stocks irregular, closing strong. New York Central active and advanced from 93½ to 93¾. Pacific Mail rose from 70¾ to 72, but finally reached to 71¾. Washington telegrams say the subsidy of one million dollars per annum for the company of the China service was agreed to by the House Appropriation Committee, to take effect on July 1. Western Union rose from 81¾ to 82, closing at 81¾. Union Pacific declined from 37½ to 36½, but recovered to 36¾. Erie fell from 61¾ to 60¼. Ohio and Mississippi from 47 to 46¼, and Lake Shore from 96¼ to 95¾, closing at 96, ex-dividend. The rest of the list fell off ¼ @ ⅝ per cent., but in most cases a portion of the decline was recovered. There was an advance in Central to 104 late in the afternoon, and ease in money gave great strength to the whole market at the close.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 116; 5-20s of '62, 113⅝; do of '64, 113¾; '65, 114¼; new 5s, 113¾; do '67, 114¾; do '68, 114⅜; new 5s, 112; 10-40s, 110⅝; currency 6s, 112¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6s, Tennessee, old, 80¾; Virginia new, 55; do. old, 45; North Carolina old, 34; do new, 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton, 101; Western Union Telegraph, 80¾; Quicksilver, 45; Adams Express, 56; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84; United States Express, 79½; Pacific Mail, 71¾; New York Central, 103; Erie, 64¾; Harlem, 135¼; do preferred, 120; North Central, 104; Northwestern, 80¾; do preferred, 87¾; Rock Island, 100¾; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 77; Wabash, 73¾; do preferred, 85; Chicago & Alton, 113; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; Burlington & Quincy, 136; Lake Shore, 92, extra dividend; Panama, 295; Illinois Central, 131; Union Pacific, 36½; Central Pacific, 99¾; Union, 88¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 94¼; Hartford & Erie, 8.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 10.—Cattle to-day 678, making a total for the week thus far 4,063, or 259 cars, against 296 cars same time last week; nearly all were late arrivals; not sufficient sales to make quotable market; the yards are cleared of stock, and it is thought light receipts and extreme cold weather will improve the market next week; the only sales were 38 Indiana stockers, 990 lbs, at $4.26; 17 Indiana mixed, 1,159 lbs. at 84; 19 Illinois steers, 1,276 lbs. at $5.62½; 22 Ohio stockers, 975 lbs. at $5.00. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 1,000, making a total for the week thus far of 13,600, against 14,400 same time last week; the market was firm; Canada lambs $5.00@7.00; western sheep $5@6.50, according to weight and quality; sales 145 Ohio sheep, 83 lbs, $5; 76 Canada sheep and lambs, 127 lbs, $6.87½; 185 Michigan sheep, 78 lbs, $5.12½. Hogs: receipts to-day 5,500, making the total for the week thus far 29,400, against 19,900 the same time last week; market moderately active to-day; $4.50 for desirable light weight hogs; $4.75@4.40 for heavy hogs; sales this morning 2,000 hogs, 150 to 359 lbs, $4.25@4.50.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Only 11 cars cattle arrived to-day, making 5,840 for week, against 6,700 the previous week; there is increased firmness, a light run being anticipated on Monday; 2 cars left over; 1,025 lbs. Illinois steers, sold at 12c, 56 lbs per cwt; 5 cars, 7½ cwt, 12¼@12¾c; 6 cars Texan, 6 cwt, 10c, 56 lbs per cwt. Sheep: receipts to-day 15 cars, making 18,200 since Saturday, against 17,200 the same time last week; market strong and rather firmer; a car of extra, 143 lbs, Canada going at 8¾c, with 2 cars, 118 lbs, at 8c; a car, 78 lbs Illinois, 8¾c; a car, 83 lb Ohio, at 6¾c; a car, 82 lb, fat, 7¾c. Hogs—receipts to-day 55 cars, completing 32,400 since Saturday, against 26,800 for same time last week; the market is firm at 5¾@7c for city and 5¼@6c for western, dressed. Live is with 4¾@5c, a car 280 lbs, selling at 4¾c.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 10.—Cotton dull; middling upland 20¾c; sales of futures to-day amounted to 20,500 bales; January 19¾@19¾c; February 19¾c; March 20¼@20 5-16c; April 20¾@20¾c; May 20¾@21c; June 21⅝c; July 21¾c. Flour quiet and steady; receipts 10,000 bbls; superfine western and State $8.90@6.50; common to good $7.10@7.65; good to choice $7.65@8.00; extra Ohio $7.75@8.40. Rye dear in fair request at $5.75@6.50. Whisky advanced to 95@96c. Wheat opened heavy and lower, but closed steadier, with more disposition to buy; receipts 44,000 bush; ordinary No. 3 spring $1.52; rejected spring $1.47@1.48. No. 2 Milwaukee $1.64. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn in good demand, with fair export; receipts 22,000 bush; old western mixed 66@66½c; choice do mixed afloat 64@64½c; yellow western 67@68c. Oats higher and scarce; receipts 28,000 bushels; new western mixed 48@50c; white western 51@54c. Eggs quiet; western 37@37½c. Hay in fair request; North river $1.15@1.20. Coffee firm; Rio 16@16c. N. O. molasses 66@70c. Petroleum—crude 10¼@10¾c; refined 27¼@27½c. Provisions—Mess pork $13.75@14.00. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; shoulders 8c; middles very firm; long clear, February, 7c; short clear do, 7¾c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam 7¾@8c; kettle 8 3-16@8¼c. Butter active and firmer; western 11@16c. Cheese firm at 12@13½c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 10—5 p. m.—Consols for money 92¼@92¾, and for account 92¼@92⅝. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie Railway 40¾. The rate of discount for three months' paper is steady. Wheat and flour quiet. Corn steady. Bank rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is lower than the Bank rate by 2 per cent.

FRANKFORT, January 10.—U. S. bonds—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, January 10.—Rentes 53 francs 82 centimes. The amount of specie in the Bank of France decreased during the week 1,333,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—Cotton shipped from Savannah and Charleston during December and January 35d; total sales since December 1st amount to 100,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and 3,000 for speculation; stock 446,000 bales; of American 91,000 bales; receipts since the last report amount to 120,000 bales; of American 71,000 bales; actual export 8,000 bales; stock afloat 247,000 bales; of American 188,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat: California white, average 12s 6d@12s 7d; club 13s@13s 3d; red spring 11s 6d@12s 2d. Flour 24s 6d@30s. Petroleum: refined 21s. Turpentine 44s 6d@48s. The receipts of wheat during the past three days amounted to 49,000 quarters; of American 45,000 quarters. The receipts of corn during the past three days amounted to 158,000 quarters, all of which was American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady with a moderate demand for spot, easier for future; No. 1 spring Chicago, scarce, nominally $1.25; No 2 do $1.06¼@1.08, according to location; rejected 92¼@96c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 30¾@30¾c; spot 31¼@31¾c seller January; rejected 28c. Oats: demand good at full prices; No 2 25¾c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; No 2 66@67c. Provisions: demand active and prices advanced; 7¾c, spot. Green meats: demand good at full prices; sales of 15 pound averages at 8c; 20 pound averages at 6c. Bulk meats—demand fair and prices advanced; shoulders 3¾c; long clear and short rib 5¼c; short clear 6¾c loose; ¼c higher packed. Bacon nominal; shoulders 5¼c. Dressed hogs—demand active and prices advanced to $4.50@4.60. Whisky—demand good at 88¾@89c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 10.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour steady with a moderate demand. Corn in fair demand and market firm. Oats scarce, firm and higher at 27¾@29c. Barley quiet; fancy Wisconsin $1.10. Rye steady; No 2, 75c. Whisky declined to 90c. Mess pork firm at $12.25 seller February. Dry salt meats active; clear rib sides 5@5¾c spot; clear sides 6c. Bacon: shoulders 4@4¾c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear sides 7¾c. Lard in good demand; good 7c. Hogs firm; fair $4.35@4.60; mostly 3.80. Cattle: more doing; medium to prime $3.25@5.50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 19¾c. Flour and wheat firm; other grains steady and prices unchanged. Groceries firm and unchanged. Provisions firm and tending upwards. Mess pork firm at $12.50@12.75. Lard firm and higher; steam 7 3-16@7½c; kettle 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4c; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear rib sides 6¼c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4¾@5c. Green meats firm and higher; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 5¾@6¼c. Hams 8¾@9¼c. Hogs active at $4.00@4.10. Whisky firm at 89c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 10.—Flour strong and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn in good demand; mixed western 62½c. Oats firm; mixed western 46@47c. Rye quiet and firm at 95c@$1.05. Provisions firm. Mess pork at $13@13.50. Bulk meats strong, but little offering. Shoulders 4¼@4¾c; clear rib sides 5¾@5¾c. Bacon in improved demand; old shoulders 5¼c; rib sides 7¼c; clear rib sides 8c. New hams 11¾@15c. Lard firm at 8c. Whisky easier; choice roll 24c. Whisky 84c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 10.—There was a moderate demand for assorted merchandise by resident buyers of far western California and Texas firms. The market continues very strong on cottons and woolens. Manorville, Fruit of the Loom and Hill bleached shirtings have been advanced 1c by agents. A leading jobbing house offers full lines of Ancona fancy prints at 10¼c and Berkshire prints at 10c as a drive. Spring cassimeres and suitings were in better request. Foreign goods were very dull.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—Sugar: inferior 5@6¼c; common 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair 7¾@8¾c; prime 9@9¼c. Molasses firm; fair to choice 53@60c. Cotton dull; sales of 3,000 good ordinary at 17¾c; low middlings 18¾c; middlings 19¾c; midding Orleans 19¾c; receipts 1,133 bales; exports coastwise 1,420; stock 1,400; six week's sales 25,000; net receipts for the week 55,777; exports to Great Britain 34,086; continent 7,077; coastwise 8,323.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat dull, and declined 1c; No 2 white Wabash $1.83@1.85; extra white Michigan $1.85; No 1 red $1.70. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed 38c; low mixed 37¾c; yellow 38¾c. Oats quiet; No 2 32½c. Dressed hogs $4.65@4.70.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; red $2.00; amber $2.05. Rye steady at 93@94c. Corn steady; yellow 65c. Oats in moderate demand; old 55c. Petroleum—crude 14¾@15c; refined 25@27. Whisky in improved demand at 96c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.25½; No. 2 $1.21¾. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 36¾c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 33c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 67c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; fall No. 2 71½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 10.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat nominally lower; No 1 red winter offered at $1.74. Corn steady; mixed 45@46c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 37c; No 2 35c. Refined petroleum unsettled and weak at 21@22¾c cash for standard car lots.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car staves, H Cordier; 1 do barley, Eberhard & O; 1 do m feed, Thompson & F; 2 do s stuff, 107 bgs rye, 164 do oats, R Knox & Son; 12 bales cotton, E Hyde & Son; 12 do hops, Young & B; 2 pkgs butter, 2 do d apples, M Larson; 1 do do, S do butter, F Gilbert; 2 do do, M Weil & Co; 2 do do, 2 do eggs, H Lenz; 6 do butter, O P Swisher; 1 do do, J P Padden; 1 do do, 1 do eggs, F Scouffer; 12 do apples, J Herbert; 3 do butter, 1 do poultry, J R Sexton; 9 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, 34 bbls apples, L L Beck; 100 do flour, Logue & G; paid do, Mrs J & S; 200 bbls 1 hoops, Duncan & T; 271 do hides, A & J Groetzinger.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—6 sks wool, Boozer & Co; 15 bdls rags, H B McClelland & Co; 2 cars potatoes, J E Pettibone; 2 cars hay, Laing & McK; 1 do do, Hay & Co; 1 do do, 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, Shoemaker & Co; 20 do do, J & A Deitz; 100 do do, Segmyer & Co; 100 do do, D Wallace; 200 do do, owners, 200 hides, w Flaccus & Son; 1 car hay, Dilworth P & Co; 1 do do; 1 do barley, Voigt M & Co; 155 bbls shovels, Myers & A; 10 sks meal, Haworth B & D; 25 do meal, Bricker & Co; 8 bbls apples, H Riddle & Co; 12 do do, H J McCracken Bro; 20 do do, J J Bettilli & Co; 6 do do, Dilworth Bro; 50 do bbls, Duncan & T; 22 kgs nard, Jas O'Brien; 1 bbl nuts, Houck McC & Co; 38 bbls butter; Loh & C; 11 bbls leather, J Kahn; 9 sks corn, C J Reisenbach; 50 tres lard, 1 car shoulders, Jas Dalzell & Son; 1 car hams, E H Myers & Co; 1 do do, M M Freed; 250 pkgs lard, Fahnestock W & Co; 1 car shoulders, and hams, M Hill; 48 bbls h wines, Shipton & W; 100 tres s p hams, J S Dilworth & Co; 18 cars barley, J Rhodes & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 100 do do, Watt L & Co; 170 do do, Jones & L; 100 do do, Hay & Co; 50 tres lard, 1 car shoulders, Jas Dalzell & Son; 1 car hams, E H Myers & Co; 1 do do, M M Freed; 250 pkgs lard, Fahnestock W & Co; 1 car shoulders, and hams, M Hill; 48 bbls h wines, Shipton & W; 100 tres s p hams, J S Dilworth & Co; 18 cars barley, J Rhodes & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—23 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 60 do do, N Y & C G C Co; 37 do do, Monongahela N & Co; 10 do hay, Scott & G; 150 do, Fenner & W; 4 bdls hides, McCandless & Co; 1 do do, D Gregg & Co; 16 hides, G Kahn; 17 do do, Selbert D & Co; 5 rolls leather, J Schoenberger & Son; 6 cars stone, Howard & son; 12 churns, A L Murphy; 2 rolls leather, D Chestnut & Co

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

CEMETERIES.

Old and New Plans of Laying Out and Ornamenting.

Comments on Landscape Lawn Plan, Parks and Pleasure Grounds.

As many of your readers are uninformed on the subject, a few remarks in relation to what is called the Landscape Lawn plan of laying out, and embellishing cemeteries, may not be inappropriate or out of place. It was originated by Mr. A. Strauch, a Prussian landscape gardener, and introduced by him at Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati, of which he was appointed superintendent some years ago. The plan usually pursued by the other cemeteries, and the Landscape plan here are being worked out side by side, but to negative partisan of laying Grove cemetery, and will furnish a few years, results that will enable the public to determine their preference for the one or the other.

The character and surface of the grounds on which it is intended to lay out a cemetery, must of necessity have much to do in decided this question. When there is an excess or a large proportion of level ground, as is the case in some of the older cemeteries, the Lawn plan, with a few modifications, may be adopted with manifest advantage. When the surface presents rugged hills and deep ravines, it will be less appropriate. It seems not improbable that a compromise between the advocates of each plan will lead ultimately to changes and improvements, which the public will be more likely to sanction, and adopt, than either system distinctively, both as regard the improvement of cemeteries generally, and that of private lots and graves.

"It is claimed that the chief fault in the older cemeteries is too much ornamentation of individual lots without regard to the general effect, while the lawn plan aims rather to form a consistent whole, than to secure the adornment of particular spots; in fact, by obtaining all the landscape effect possible, to make a beautiful and pleasing picture, thus blending the elegance of a park, with the beauty of a burial place," and as the evil complained of is charged to the defective or uneducated tastes of the great multitude of individual lot holders in every cemetery, it is recommended that the business of laying out and ornamenting private lots and graves, as well as the general superintendence, be committed almost entirely to a single person of taste and education, to be appointed by the company.

It is obvious, however, that there is an essential difference between the purposes and sentiments connected with the arrangements of a cemetery and private graves, and those of a public park.

The magnificent park of 937 acres at New York, and the new and still larger one now being opened at Philadelphia, of 3,000 acres, are models of that kind of improvement, worthy of being emulated by other cities. Millions of dollars have been, and millions more will be expended in thus uniting these up and ornamenting them as places of resort for the gay, fashionable and elite of the cities with which they are connected, who will frequent them for recreation, health and pleasure, and display the display of fast and fine horses and brilliant equipages.

These are public parks, supported at the public expense; and to private parks the amusement and employments are similar. What are the objections to the adoption of such a park system in an English or German nobleman? The bounding deer—and other animals of game, and the chase, the fine and noble horse and his rider a pace of mingled, unkennelled or special occasions for the gratification and of friends, or of strangers. In many instances, the clanging sounds of one or more bands of music to give hilarity and animation to the scene.

But such are not the sentiments and purposes connected with the cemetery. In the language of an eminent writer and judge, "a cemetery should be regarded as a sacred resting place for the dead, and should never be entered but with reverence and serious reflection."

There is a fearful solemnity in the word *Cemetery*. It is derived from the Greek, and means a sleeping ground. Embellished, as it may be, with landscape and lawn, it is, nevertheless a sleeping ground and resting place for the dead. The gate at the entrance is closed at night, or 9th his lonely way a gateway through which all must pass onward, but none will be permitted to return to revisit the scenes and objects among the left behind them. To grope caves and back in darkness and silence, but to the eye of faith, relieved and softened by the clear light that falls from the sky lights above, bringing into view the scenery and landscape of a brighter and happier land.

Any attempt to improve and embellish the picture, the gay and mirthful scenes and actors of parks and pleasure grounds would be inconsistent with the rules of good taste and propriety, and would be out of place in a cemetery. Here is hallowed ground.

The following are some of the distinctive features of the Landscape Lawn Plan copied from the rules and regulations of the Woodlawn Cemetery, near New York, which is modeled according to this plan, and was designed by Mr. Strauch at Cincinnati, and promises in a few years to rival in beauty of scenery and taste fulness of arrangement many of the older cemeteries of the country.

"All *enclosures of any kind whatever are prohibited*. The boundaries of lots will be marked at the expense of the cemetery, by galvanized iron plates fastened at the corners of each lot, even with the surface of the ground, and showing, in raised letters and figures, the number of the lot and section.

"*Only one monument will be permitted to be erected in each lot*, the foundations of which, of solid masonry, and at least six feet deep, will be built by the company at the expense of the owner.

"*Head stones and foot-stones are prohibited.*"

"Some fifteen, not exceeding two feet in length and eighteen inches in width, and level generally with the surface of the ground, may be placed over the heads of graves.

"Planting for rural adornment will be kept under the control of the company," and as is stated elsewhere, *is discountenanced*, but permitted to a limited extent.

It would seem, that in accordance with the idea of securing the largest landscape effect, combined with the elegance of a park, it is proposed to reduce every thing to the same level, or as near to it as possible, even to the monument, to the level of the earth so that Nature's green velvet carpet may be spread over the whole grounds, thereby rendering it difficult to identify individual graves. Even the time-honored custom, so long observed by the custom of so many nations, and for so many ages past, seems to be doomed to the same fate. This is more distinctly announced in the chapter headed

"HOW TO IMPROVE RURAL LOTS."

1st. *Plant Sparingly.* A Londoner is quoted approvingly as saying, "For our own particular taste, we would have no *flowers of all*, nor any portion of ground within the cemetery that had the appearance of being dug or otherwise moved for the purpose of cultivation.

"2d. Do not suffer the graves to be disfigured by *unsightly mounds*, which, by not allowing the free use of the scythe, are apt to collect weeds, thus presenting a neglected appearance.

Banish all upright slabs and headstones, as they give to the lot a crowded appearance, suggestive of a Potter's Field.

"3d. With the exception of the small amount required to provide the stone boundary marks, and pay for flowers and care of lot, let every dollar of the sum you can afford, or are willing to expend, in the adornment of your burial lot, be placed in a *family monument*."

In the propriety of many of the changes recommended in the foregoing extracts, we cheerfully concur; but from others we respectfully dissent. It must be conceded that there is an individuality of ownership in the family lot, which the proprietor has bought and paid for, and for which he holds a deed in "fee simple," though subject to the rules and regulations of the Cemetery; and that there is also a personality of grief, affection and veneration connected with it, especially when it has become the last resting place of the once animated forms still dearer to him than his own life, that ignores the professional tastes and arrangements of the landscape gardener and park engineer, when they would obliterate the last remaining traces and feelings of his own nature. The one looks on the burial lot, with its solemn surroundings, as a blemish in the picture of a beautiful consistent whole, while the other reverses it as a consecrated spot, on which the foot of the stranger should scarcely be permitted to tread.

The feelings of an affectionate son may readily be imagined, who, after having a short, rest from his professional duties, and repairs to the cemetery to visit once more the graves of his deceased family and friends. Every object in and around the family lot to which they are buried, is photographed on his memory. The indentures, the monuments, the trees, the mounds that cover the remains of his father, mother, sister and brother, and distinguish them from each other, are fresh in his mind, and make up the vivid picture he has carried with him through storms and perils by sea and lands. But, he is informed that new arrangements have lately been introduced into the cemetery, and these indeed should be removed that this modest monument erected by his father, over the remains of his beloved mother, must be taken down—one monument only being permitted in each lot,—that the head and foot stones must be leveled with those of the family are laid must be lowered to the level of the surrounding surface, that these mounds, identifying the remains of his honored parents, and all the other deceased members of the family, must be reduced to the same level—that they disfigure the grounds by their unsightly appearance, and mar the landscape effect, and park-like appearance of the cemetery.

His indignant protest may readily be anticipated. Is this a modern park? a place for gayety and pleasure? or is it a cemetery, sacred to the repose of the dead, and to thoughtful reflection to the living? Talk not for me of spreading the green carpet of nature over these graves. She has done enough in providing the appropriate places to display her carpets and flowers. These mounds that cover them have been renewed and re-planted by affectionate hands with fresh flowers every returning spring for many years. Remove the tokens of affection, you may, but disturb not these mounds that tell me the precise spot where the remains of my revered father and mother and the rest of my kindred repose. Let them remain as they are, undisturbed, unless it be by the addition of one other, which will contain my remains when the battle of life is over, and I shall be laid by their side.

It is not in order in these remarks to depreciate the profession of the landscape gardener or the principles of taste which it is his province to develop in practice. Nor is it intended to say aught against public parks and pleasure grounds, no intelligent man will doubt their great public utility; but believing, as we do, that in purpose and design, a cemetery is one thing, and a park or pleasure ground, entirely different thing.

Separate departments of usefulness, we desire only to suggest a caution against an excessive application to the cemetery, of tastes and arrangements appropriate only to parks and pleasure grounds, and in keeping with them.

While it is eminently proper and desirable that the principles and rules of landscape gardening should be regarded in the selection of grounds and the laying out of cemeteries, it may be doubted whether good taste, natural affection and religious feeling will sanction the changes suggested to the extent proposed, especially in regard to private lots and graves.

Another thought may be added on this subject.

It is a standing rule of most cemeteries that no persons are admitted on Sundays, except proprietors and members of their household, and persons accompanying them.

Notwithstanding this positive prohibition, it is found difficult to restrain the large number of persons that claim admittance on that day, especially in the summer season. Now, let this restriction be removed to satisfy the demands of those who have little regard for the sanctity of the day whose views of liberty permit them to ignore any binding responsibility to God or government, and the consequence will be that this sentiment, and tastes of the advocates of the Landscape Park system as applied to cemeteries, gain the decided preference in popular favor, and be carried out to their full extent, and soon it would be the case that parties of pleasure and picknics and all sorts of objectionable amusements would be the order of the day, and that a cohort of policemen would not be able to restrain within the bounds of order and decorum, the crowds that would congregate in the public rock every returning Sunday to the cemetery, to participate in scenes of amusements and dissipation.

History has not left us uninformed of the games, festivals, and amusements, practiced on the public grounds and pleasure grounds in former times, and of the excesses to which they gave origin and encouragement; and it may be well to remember that history sometimes repeats itself, and that, for the better in the wrong than in the right direction.

Notwithstanding the objections above stated, which refer chiefly to the time-honored mound over graves and to the prohibition of head and foot stones, we believe the principal features of the landscape lawn plan are the suggestions of refined and cultivated taste, and that their adoption as before stated, with certain modifications, will bring about important changes and improvements in the general arrangement of cemeteries, and in that of private lots and graves. The prohibition of all inclosures or structures of iron, or wood, or any perishable material, around burial lots and graves, in itself one that we doubt not will meet with general favor and acceptance. In a well conducted cemetery they are not only useless and unnecessary, but always expensive, and subject to deterioration from inexperienced or careless hands.

This country is far in advance of Europe in the number, extent and arrangement of rural cemeteries. There are but few there that will compare with those in the large cities of the United States.

Shortly after the opening of Mount Auburn, visitors from all parts of the country flocked to Boston to see, for themselves, the arrangements and practical workings of the new system. All were delighted, and the idea took the country, as it were, by storm, and in a few years every principal city in the land had its beautiful cemetery.

European countries, however, are still farther in advance of the United States in regard to laying out and embellishing their burying places; are slow to take lessons from this side of the water, it may be well for us to learn from them on this subject. Intelligent American travelers speak in high terms of approval, of the health and high state of finish in which they see cemeteries on the population of large towns and cities in the old world.

The following extracts are chiefly from the pen of Bayard Taylor, who has visited, and traveled extensively in England and on the continent, and gave special attention to their parks and pleasure grounds. He speaks of them as salubrious and wholesome breathing places provided in the midst of or upon the outskirts of large towns on the continent—full of really grand and beautiful trees, fresh grass, fountains, and in many cases, plants, shrubs, and flowers. There all classes of well-dressed men, women, and children assemble under the shade of the trees, partake, coffee and tees, or other refreshments, from tables in the open air; talk, walk about and listen to the bands of admirable music stationed here and there throughout the park. In short, these great public grounds are the places drawing crowds of the whole population, where they breathe an atmosphere charged with wholesome oxygen, instead of the fuliginous air and foul gasses of the city, gain health, good spirits, social enjoyment and a frank and cordial bearing towards their neighbor.

It is many years since London had six thousand acres of ground comprised within her limits as parks, composed of the grandest and most lovely scenery. The names of these parks are Kensington and Richmond, and the National Garden at Kew. In some of these extensive grounds the visitor looks round in bewilderment, uncertain whether he is in a forest or in the grounds of London.

In addition to these, it is stated that two thousand acres of land have recently been set apart and improved as a cemetery. If so, no graves and monuments will be seen in the parks, and the beautiful and natural scenery will be saved.

Paris has its garden of the Tuileries, containing (before the war), orange trees two hundred years old; gay and beautiful flowers, and cool groves, where the sauntering crowd listen to the Champs De Elesees, all in the midst of the city. On its outskirts are Versailles, with three thousand acres of groves and gardens; and Fontainbleau and Saint Cloud, with all the rural, wild and palatial beauty that the genius of opulence and French Monarch could create. All these are open to the people of Paris.

Munich has a superb pleasure ground of five hundred acres.

Vienna and Frankfort have also large and beautiful parks. Even the smaller towns over the continent are provided with parks and pleasure grounds to an extent which shows the high estimate entertained of the healthful, moral and social benefits to be derived from them.

Our community has for several years been discussing the project of a public park with great, earnestness, its location, cost, plan, &c., &c., but so far without accomplishing the object, though it is highly desirable in our thickly settled, city, of two hundred thousand inhabitants, than it would be any where else in the wide world. We have done much more than the old world has done for the repose and honor of the dead. Let us not be behind in caring and providing for the welfare and happiness of the living.

It is a marked feature of our youthful country and its indomitable energies, and of the genius of our priceless institutions, that new and valuable ideas, inventions and enterprises are promptly adopted and applied to practical uses, as soon as they are found to possess real and intrinsic merit; and it is wonderful with what promptness capital is furnished for their development, be the enterprise be small or great—whether it be the establishment of a park or cemetery, or the construction of half a dozen of first-class railroads across the continent. We have a first-class cemetery of 250 acres. Let us have a first-class park of equal or greater extent. Let not the city fathers permit the munificent donation said to be now within their offer to slip through their fingers.

S.

NEW YORK.

Stokes Sentenced to be Hung on February 28th.

NEW YORK, January 6, 1873.

STOKES SENTENCED.

Stokes was in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning to receive his sentence. Tremaine, his counsel, made an address in relation to the bill of exceptions to the Judge's rulings, which he proposed to offer. Stokes was then asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed. He thereupon said that he had not violated the law intentionally, and that the testimony upon which he was convicted was manufactured, and perjury.

Judge Boardman then, in a feeling address, in which he alluded to the prisoner's youth and the surroundings, sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, the 28th of February next, being the shortest time that could be legally allowed the convicted man.

Stokes' counsel were in consultation last evening. They were greatly surprised at the verdict and expressed their purpose of applying at once for a stay of proceedings, and ultimately, if possible, to seek another trial.

It seems that the jurors regard the newspaper and public clamor about the prevalence of "murderousness," as partly responsible for the adverse verdict. They would have deferred the trial of the case at this term but for the demands of the paroxysm at his relatives.

Almost Another Holocaust.

THIRTY PERSONS INJURED.

ERIE, PA., January 3.—This afternoon the train bound north on the Beaver Valley branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad struck a broken rail, near Moravia, about five miles south of New Castle, and the train, consisting of a baggage car and three coaches, was thrown off the track and down an embankment. Two of the coaches were burned, taking fire from the rear. Nine of the passengers were burned.

The injured were as follows: Seriously—Mrs. Eliza Hunter, McKeesport, Pa., leg broken; Mr. Fellows, Youngstown, badly hurt about the head. Slightly injured—John Bailey, Youngstown, Ohio; Wells Clark, Youngstown, Ohio; William Lowry, Youngstown; Charles Carbaugh; Johnstown, Pa.; John Flynn, Powers Run, Pa.; George Peak, Johnstown, Pa.; Charles Passavant, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Bost, Greensburg, Pa.; J. H. Hammond, New Hamburg; Enoch Evans and wife, Sharon; Mary O'Neil, Sharon; P. Sheay, New Castle, Pa.; C. B. Yohman, Pittsburgh; Philip Osborne, Girard; Minnie Winters, New Castle; C. C. Young, Albion, Pa.; Carolina Milligan, Sharpsville, Pa.; M. R. Hewitt, Sharpsville, Pa.; Geo. Goodruff, New Castle; C. R. Phipps, brakeman, New Castle.

A Mystery.

COLUMBUS, O., January 5.—At twenty minutes of twelve o'clock last night, the citizens in all parts of this city were disturbed by a low, rumbling noise as of distant thunder, accompanied by three detonations that shook the houses, rattled furniture and caused a general alarm. Many persons left their beds in search of supposed burglars, and others came up the streets to learn the particulars of what they supposed was some boiler explosion. A diligent canvass of the city fails to give any reason for the shock, and many here believe that the noise and vibration were caused by an earthquake.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Political Muddle.

MEETING OF LEGISLATURES.

Pinchback Interviewed.

HIS OPINION OF THE SITUATION.

The Warmothites Armed.

BUSINESS GENERALLY SUSPENDED.

THE SITUATION AT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NEW ORLEANS, January 6.—The *Picayune* has the following: Our reporter this morning visited Mechanics' Institute, which he found guarded at the doorway by about five soldiers and police. In the auto-chamber were assembled about thirty policemen, all colored, from the Fourth and Fifth Precincts, under Captain Bey.

STATEMENT BY PINCHBACK.

Pinchback was in the private office, and made the following statement. Upon being asked what he thought of the present situation, he replied: I think it is exactly what I said it would be some months ago. It is the stirring up of the white element against the black, and as long as this state of affairs exists you cannot have peace. I have always labored to bring about peace between the two races, but as long as there is the least difficulty or intimidation of the one, there is a terrible outcry against the colored race, and therefore you force them, as it were, into the Republican party. I propose to live in this State, if I can so do, as also a great many black men, and we desire peace and quiet, but as soon as a lot of white carpet baggers come here and kick up a row, you at once blame the negro. I tell you, as I have told the people before, show the Blackman that you will be his friend, and he will come with you and be your steadfast friend.

Reporter—But, Mr. Pinchback, you see we claim that you have overthrown our legal Government, and now attempt to defraud us of our rights.

Mr. Pinchback—Well, in that you see I am doing nothing more than you are attempting to do. I am helping to perpetuate my party. If you were inside and I out you would not let me in if you could help it; and besides, suppose I was to submit to your party, how do I know that I might not be hung at once?

Reporter—If you do not admit, then, our rights, what action will you take in regard to our Legislature?

Pinchback—I will positively let them alone as long as they do not attempt to execute laws against or interfere with the legal Government. They will be allowed to meet to make laws and inaugurate anything they please. They can do so peaceably, and they will not be interfered with.

After this our reporter was retiring, when he was called back by Pinchback, who stated that as he was going to the United States Senate probably, he desired to go there as friend of the press, and not as an enemy. He also said that the programme of the National Government had been arranged, and would not allow of interference until the matter was placed before some proper tribunal, and he thought before the people of the United States in a peaceable light. Do not have any difficulty, but keep quiet, and I, for one, am willing to have the matter placed before any investigating tribunal that may sit here, in Washington or in Europe.

GENERAL EMORY'S ORDERS.

The *Times* has the following in reply to a question: General Emory replied that he had received orders to sustain the Pinchback Government as the *de facto* Government of the State. Should a body of citizens meet, claiming to be the Legislature in opposition to that of the Pinchback Government, and proceed to inaugurate measures to trammel and interfere with that of the Government, it would be a violation of the peace he just proposed, and they would be stopped by some body.

The inference drawn by the *Times'* representatives from General Emory's words was that the Fusion Legislature would not be allowed to proceed in any of the usual functions of such a body. General Emory was empowered by his determination to preserve the public peace at all hazards.

CAUCUS.

A caucus of the House of Representatives of the People's Legislature was held this morning. Fifty-seven members were present. The clerk of the House proceeded to the City Hall and removed his records. It was agreed in the caucus that they would assemble at 12 o'clock, M., at Odd Fellows Hall in the morning.

READY FOR THE FIGHT.

In Davidson's Court, on Carondelet street, at eleven o'clock this morning, a strong force of Metropolitan police was on duty, General Badger being present to inspect them. In a second court four brass guns of the late regiment of artillery were drawn up in charge of gunners, each with horses in harness at hand. In the first court a detachment of policemen was busy packing the caissons with ammunition. The street entrance to the armory continues closed and under guard.

ASSEMBLING OF THE WARMOTH LEGISLATURE.

Shortly before 12 o'clock the members of the People's Legislature commenced assembling at Odd Fellows Hall. The entrances to the stairs were at once crowded by an immense concourse of people. The crowd extended from the Canadras street to the south on both sides of the street, through the square to the steps in City Hall. In the course of a very few minutes eight or ten thousand people had arrived. None manifested any great excitement, and there was no disturbance whatever. Great reticence was exhibited by the multitude, and little or no conversation was to be heard. The general understanding is that the people now assembled will walk quietly at all times. Legislators, in case the meeting is not interfered with by Pinchback, then a quiet dispersion will ensue; but in the event of any effort to disperse the representatives of the people, citizens will form for their protection and move against any force but the military of the United States. The mass in the square fills the central passage from the gate to the base of the Franklin statue, and both sides, in the shape of a wedge, on whose faces the sun's rays shone, the mass being in animated and full motion as an ant hill. Street cars cannot pass the front of City Hall without much log rolling, for the street is filled in the square.

A DESIRABLE HALL.

Is standing on the iron fence, and the only vacant spaces within are the outside passages on the right and left.

11:50 A. M.—At this moment the American flag is hung out from Odd Fellows Hall. The crowd made a rush toward the Hall from every direction pell mell. A cry is raised

"THEY ARE GOING INTO ODD FELLOWS HALL."

The crowd is in the greatest good humor.

12 M.—A body of men can be seen going up stairs through the iron gateway of the hall, unattended. Just as the clock strikes twelve, a voice from the gallery announces that the Legislature is in session. The stairway is very soon jammed with spectators.

The House was called to order at 12 M., occupying the main hall in the Odd Fellows' building. Mr. George P. Shepherd then proceeded to the calling of the roll, to which forty-seven members answered to their names.

A U. S. MARSHAL EJECTED.

Captain M. O. Cain, who was about to force himself past the sergeant-at-arms by showing a badge of the United States Marshal, was politely to retire; but refusing, he was ejected.

Mr. Tonney, of Orleans, moved that the hall be open to as many spectators as could fill it without crowding.

Mr. Secacharle, of Orleans, moved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to notify absent members that this body is in session. Carried.

12:15 P. M.—The crowd is filling the street in front of the hall door, not allowing the street cars to pass.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ILLNESS OF SAPOLEON.

LONDON, January 4.—Ex-Emperor Napoleon has been suffering for some time from symptoms of stone in the bladder, the presence of a large stone having been demonstrated by means of a "sound." On Thursday the patient underwent the first operation for its removal by lithotomy. The papers of this morning announce that the operation was successful, and that up to last night the condition of the patient was encouraging, no unfavorable symptoms having been developed.

A dispatch from Chiselhurst this morning announces that the condition of the Emperor is unchanged. There is no apprehension of serious results entertained.

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TO AMERICA.

The *Standard* says the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States could be no menace to England, but to Australia, and urges as a means of restoring the equilibrium in in the event of such a transfer, the annexation of the Fejee Islands to Australia.

HEAVY FAILURE.

John F. Pawson & Co., of this city, dealers in Manchester goods, have failed. Their liabilities are reported to be $15,000,000. It is feared that other failures will follow.

FIGHTING THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR OVER AGAIN.

LONDON, January 4.—Correspondence has taken place between Count Von Beust, late Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Duke de Gradmont, in relation to the assertion of the latter that Austria promised to assist France in case of war with Prussia. Count von Beust announces his intention of shortly publishing in Paris a reply to the statement of the Duke de Grammont, explaining the attitude of Austria at the time of the outbreak of the late war.

AMERICANS TO PEOPLE THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

LONDON, January 3.—The *Times* has an article upon the death of King Kamehameha, that says it must confess that Americans will eventually people the Sandwich Islands, which will become the most valuable colony between San Francisco and China and Australia. The *Times* reviews the question of annexation by Hibbenettes as perfect in new countries by great powers, and doubts the right or propriety of any nation taking possession of the Sandwich Islands in such a manner.

TERRIFIC STORM.

Dispatches from Queenstown, Birmingham and Southampton report that a tempest of unprecedented violence raged all night. The storm was as accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, and caused great alarm to the inhabitants. This morning the wind was blowing a gale and sleet and snow falling.

THE RIVERS.

Breaking Up of the Ice.

THE ALLEGHENY RUSH.

TWO BOATS SUNK.

IMMENSE LOSS OF RAFTS.

Barges and Coal Craft Swept Away.

The ice in the Monongahela broke very slowly the rain not seeming to have hastened it, the last day or two. The various coal barges and boats moored in the several pools, thus far (eleven o'clock) last night, escaped injury. Which is very fortunate for our merchants who have their capital to largely invested in the coal trade, and those south of us, who are almost wholly dependant on Pittsburgh for their fuel.

Near Six Mile Ferry, about half past two o'clock yesterday morning, the heavy ice struck three dry docks and some eighteen empty barges and full boats, and swept them down the stream. They were carried over dam No. 1, and passed this point about half past three o'clock. A section of the dry docks was secured at the Smithfield street bridge. The other went by, but it is understood that one was secured at Pork House, and that the other landed on the other side of the river. The barges were landed somewhere in the vicinity of Rochester. The fleet was owned by parties as follows: N. J. Bigley, owned two barges and six full boats; do. do. do., including salaries..... $ 84 81
do. do. do., including repairs..... 172 04
The amount received for labor of inmates..... 4,193 10

The following are some of the principal items in the supply account:

Coal	$4,680 30
Dry Goods	2,415 15
Flour	4,044 81
Meat	2,345 08
Groceries	2,676 92
Potatoes and vegetables	804 92
Straw, hay, oats and feed	812 01
Milk	671 73
Leather and tools for shoeshop	762 70
Superintendents account of miscellaneous of schools	911 33
Funeral expenses	202 77

When these reports had been read and accepted, the contributors present went into an election for a board of officers and managers on their part for 1873, which resulted in the choice of John Phillips, President; Thomas J. Bigham, Vice President; J. B. D. Meeds, Secretary; C. Yeager, Treasurer; B. L. Fahnestock, G. L. B. Fetterman, J. J. Gillespie, W. A. Herron, Joseph Kirkpatrick, John E. Park, W. W. Patrick, Wm. Ritchard, James Schoonmaker and Thos. Wightman, all of Allegheny county; and J. W. Alexander, of Washington county, and Jonathan Lentz, of Beaver county.

In addition to those elected by the contributors the several western counties have the right to appoint members proportionate to their contributions. The Commissioners of the counties have not yet reported, but Postmaster Slaghter the appointments are Harry Irwin, W. J. Andersen, Josiah King and Arthur Hutson; from Lawrence county, D. M. Courtney; Washington county, James Craighead; Fayette county, Daniel Hay.

The new Board will meet to-morrow to organize.

THE PSALMODY QUESTION.

Feeling in the Church—The Action of the Session of the Third U. P. Church.

The feeling in the Psalmody question seems to be increasing in the United Presbyterian churches hereabouts, and there is hardly a congregation in which the discussion is not engaging attention, and the relative merits of New or Old version warmly debated. We have heretofore given the action in several of the churches, and we are pleased to be able to add from the Third Church of this City. Yesterday morning after the introductory services, the pastor, Rev. S. R. Frazier, referred to the matter and urged temperance in the discussion of the question. He thought that as the Old version was now reconstructed, there are but two wings, one of which is devoted to the female prisoners. As there are, however, comparatively few of them, a large part of the wing is unoccupied. He proposed to erect a small addition to the building, and transfer the female prisoners to it, which will allow their present quarters to be used for male prisoners. To carry out this plan, the Managers desire the Prison Board to unite with them in asking a continuance by the Legislature, of one mill tax for the Workhouse for another year.

After hearing the proposition of the Managers, on behalf of Sheriff Fleming, a committee, consisting of Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Kirkpatrick, Mayor Callow and Commissioner Struckrath, was appointed to consider the plan and report, whenever ready, to a special meeting of the Board.

The meeting then adjourned.

"Just What Was Needed."

Is the exclamation which may often be heard now in a tone among our people, in favor of the use of the great invention of the age, the Anderson Sash Balance, which is now almost exclusively adopted by our best builders, and wherever it is known is preferred by the people for use in every house that is now erected. Wherever the Anderson Sash Balance has been introduced it has received the highest encomiums. It is entirely adapted to the purpose it is designed to subserve, and is universally pronounced by those who have the appliance of the kind over introduced. It has been applied to a great number of windows in our banks, business houses and public buildings, and has never in a single instance failed to give results entirely satisfactory. Its great simplicity and the fact that it can be applied to any kind of window, not requiring a special kind, as is the case with the old style. It can be fitted to windows where the old style has been in use without any change, and has also had to the adoption of it in place of the old balance. The practical operations of the Balance may be seen in operation at the office, No. 78 Smithfield street.

The Poultry Society.

One of the most interesting as well as the most successful of any of our local exhibitions last year was that of the Western Pennsylvania Poultry Society, in City Hall. The success attending the initial display determined the Society upon giving another exhibition, and it is on this decision that we are indebted for the approaching display. The Society has fixed upon City Hall as the headquarters, and January 15 as the day for commencing and 21st for closing the exhibition this year. In order that all who desire to send specimens for entry, may be thoroughly posted, they have issued a neat pamphlet giving full directions in reference to the rules, premiums, &c., which may be had on application to the Secretery, C. B. Elbeu, Lock Box 203, Pittsburgh, or to the headquarters, 123 Liberty street. Thus far the Society has received every encouragement, and the indications are that the exhibition will be a grand success.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN Bates county, Missouri, one terminus of a petrified snake has been struck and about two rods of him laid bare. Excavations toward the head are still in progress.

THE peat deposits of Italy cover an area of about 100,000 acres. She pays $8,000,000 annually to other nations for fuel, and is now endeavoring to ecomomise by using compressed peat.

IN New York during 1872 there were 8,445 marriages, and 11,898 births of living children. The deaths exceed the births by nearly 11,000. The death roll is 22,341, being 6,000 in excess of last year.

MR. GEORGE W. PALMER, disgusted with the number of his sheep which have been killed by dogs, lately offered two cents per pound, gross weight, for all the dogs "raised" within five miles of Saltville, Va., where he lives.

MILWAUKEE has shipped, this year, wheat and flour to the amount of 17,633,821 bushels. Its manufactures are claimed to foot up $20,000,000, of which iron and lager beer are the largest, the former yielding $4,000,000; the other $3,000,000.

THE National Agricultural Laborers' Union of England were recently instrumental in sending fifty laborers to Brazil It is evident that the managers of that body need information regarding the greater attractions and advantages afforded by this country to immigrants.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., drug clerks laugh and grow obese over physicians' prescriptions of this style: "A gallon turpentine, 6 bottels uv Parshavin pane eller, 2 ounses uv campor, one botel of garglen oil, 10 cts uv asivity; to be shaken, and taken inside or out; it don't make any differunts which."

A SPRINGFIELD family was recently made sick by their coffee at breakfast, and a little while afterward there flashed upon the housewife the discovery that she had accidentally taken "the aromatic berry," not from the coffee canister, but from the tobacco can, which was its perfect duplicate.

GLYCERINE is generally used in Dresden in place of water in gas metres. After being long so used it becomes foul, and requires purification. The fluid is first heated to from 50 deg. to 60 deg., and next to from 130 deg. to 150 deg., in order to eliminate water, ammoniacal compounds, and other volatile impurities; the glycerine is next filtered over granulated animal charcoal. Some 300 cwts. to 400 cwts. of glycerine are annually purified in this manner at Dresden.

DESIRING to prevent explosions in mines caused by the carelessness of tobacco smokers, an ingenious person in England proposes to have tobacco smoke furnished in mines in the same way as gas or water is supplied to houses. He would have earthenware jars of tobacco placed on the surface of the ground near the pit's mouth, the smoke from which is to be inhaled through india rubber tubes running inside the mine. The approval of the miners has not, however, been assured for the singular plan.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

The Change—Retirement of Sheriff Fleming—Advent of Sheriff Hare.

To-day will witness the retirement of the old and the advent of the new administration at the Sheriff's office. Sheriff Hugh S. Fleming retires, after an official service of three years, which has been marked with efficiency so far as the interests of the county were concerned, and with great acceptability to the general public having business to transact at his office. He was one of our most worthy and affable officials, and will be followed into private life by the kindest regards and cordial good wishes of a host of new and old friends. A slight evidence of the estimation in which is held by those who have had the chief relations with him during his term was given on Saturday afternoon, when he was made the recipient of a costly and beautiful service of silver from his clerks and deputies. Hon. Thomas M. Marshall did the honors of presentation in a pleasant way, and the interesting episode, participated in by but a few friends, was of the most genial and happy character.

Sheriff-elect, John H. Hare, Esq., will assume charge of the office this morning, and unless we are vastly mistaken will, in this, as he has in other positions, make a thoroughly competent and popular official. His tact and energy have been notably displayed in the management of an extensive private business, while the best evidence of the satisfaction he has given in public life is the fact that he has, after passing through periods of the past year, been finally promoted to one of the most responsible and important offices in the county. In common with the voters who attested their confidence in him at the polls, we regard the Sheriffalty in his hands as in the right place.

Mr. Hare as yet has not announced his assistants, save in the case of his chief clerk, a position which will be filled by the present obliging incumbent, Mr. J. W. Dilworth. This is as it should be for the Sheriff's office would hardly look natural without the adornment of our friend Diehl's presence. Among the appointments to be made to-day, we hear it rumored, will be a representative of the colored people, who will be constituted a Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff Hare Sworn In—His "Cabinet" Announced.

The Sheriff's office is again in working order, the new administration having taken hold yesterday. In the morning at the opening of the District and Common Pleas Courts, the commission of Mr. John H. Hare, Sheriff-elect for the ensuing term, was read in both Courts, after which the oath of office was administered in the Court of Common Pleas by Judge Sterrett, and proclamation made in the Courts accordingly.

Mr. Hare, upon taking charge of the office, announced the following list of appointees:

Chief Clerk—W. J. Diehl.
Assistant Clerk—A. Scandrett.
Deputies—F. Pearson, Hugh Bolce, Richard Fife, Wm. J. Stubbs, W. Lockhart, Fred. Wilhelm, Paul Carson. The latter is a colored man.

The selections have been judiciously made, and with such a corps of assistants, united to his own executive ability, Sheriff Hare will certainly make matters move smoothly in his office.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

Meeting of the Prison Board—Annual Election of Officers—Contracts Let.

Saturday morning the Board of Prison Inspectors held their regular monthly meeting, which being the first meeting of the year, was the time for selecting officers of the jail for the ensuing year. His Honor, Judge Hampton, presided, Controller Warner Secretary.

There were present, in addition, every member of the Board being present.

After the disposal of some routine business, proposals for supplying the jail with meat and bread for the six months ensuing were opened, bidders on the bread were J. N. Sheppard, of Pittsburgh, 5 cents per pound, and Hugh Ward, Allegheny, 3 15-16 cents per pound. The contract was accordingly let to Mr. Ward. The proposals for meat were: Peter Hart, 8 cents per pound; Simon Brahm, 6½ cents, and Wm. Peters, 4½ cents. The latter gentleman received the contract.

An election for Jail Warden was next in order, and Messrs. Scandrett and A. W. Smith were named. A ballot being taken resulted in the election of Mr. Smith by a vote of 8 to 4. Dr. W. H. McKelvey was then unanimously elected Physician to the Jail.

A draft on the Managers of the Workhouse was received, Messrs. Geo. R. White, George Allbree and Superintendent Cordier representing that institution, and setting forth the prevailing necessity for an addition to the building. It appears that as the Children now on committed, there are but two wings, one of which is devoted to the female prisoners. As there are, however, comparatively few of them, a large part of the wing is unoccupied. It is proposed to erect a small addition to the building, and transfer the female prisoners to it, which will allow their present quarters to be used for male prisoners. To carry out this plan, the Managers desire the Prison Board to unite with them in asking a continuance by the Legislature, of one mill tax for the Workhouse for another year.

After hearing the proposition of the Managers, on behalf of Sheriff Fleming, a committee, consisting of Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Kirkpatrick, Mayor Callow and Commissioner Struckrath, was appointed to consider the plan and report, whenever ready, to a special meeting of the Board.

The meeting then adjourned.

STATE NEWS.

THE members of the First Presbyterian Church, Bridgewater, completely surprised their pastor, Rev. James M. Shields, on Christmas eve, by presenting him with a very handsome and valuable parlor set.

ON Thursday of last week, about 3 o'clock P. M., while David Cains and wife, of Beaver county, were away from their house, the clothes of two of their little children caught fire, and before any assistance could be rendered, one of them, aged six years, was so badly burned that she died at seven o'clock the same day. The other received but little injury.

A MAN named Cannan, residing in Westmoreland county, hung himself on New Year's morning. He was found with a rope around his neck and attached to a bed post. He was an intemperate man in his early years, but had not drank anything intoxicating for twenty years or more, until a short time ago. He was about eighty years old.

A BARN belonging to R. B. Magee, in South Oil City, was burned on Sunday evening. As usual, the job was done with an exploded lamp, and Mr. Magee himself was the man who carried the article into his hay loft. When the explosion took place he went down

...out
...ual need
...The reasons
...in membership and
...s were principally: 1st,
...ney, and 2d, the political ex-
...which drew the attention of the male
...ion more to the newspapers which were
...re attractive than books.

The report then enters into details, first noting the fact that through the exertions of Mr. Henry Holdship a very valuable set of volumes in reference to patents in Great Britain and the United States, had been added to the Library, and that hereafter the weekly publications of the Patent offices were to be received.

The "Fortification Fund" next engaged attention, and the fact noted that the portion of this fund, amounting to $778,98, which came to the library, had been expended in the erection of new alcoves.

The organization of the "Brewer Alcove," in accordance with the provisions in the will of Mr. Ebenezer Brewer, was alluded to, and the statement made that almost $2,000 worth of books had been purchased for the alcove during the year. The books were not of a light ephemeral character, but had been selected with great care and comprised rare volumes which could not be seen in any private library. The whole collection would be open in a few days to the members of the Literary. The remainder of the bequest, amounting to nearly 3,000 is to be invested and the income applied to the maintenance of the alcove.

In addition to the "Brewer Alcove" the General Library had been increased by the addition of five hundred volumes, comprising volumes in all departments of literature. In this connection the President put in a remonstrance against the often ill-advised complaints of members who desire to see "every new" book on the shelves, without taking into consideration the limited resources of the Library. Reference is also made to the inordinate demand for works of fiction, and that unhealthy taste for ephemeral literature condemned. In the management of the Library the aim had been to supply an abundance of sound, substantial, standard reading with the

...on book

...GES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

...of Frederick Kichel vs. George Ew...
...E. which is an action in ejectment for a house and lot situated on Fifth avenue, is on trial before Judge Collier.

Before Judge Sterrett. The case of Frederick Nordman vs. George Eberhardt, which was an action to recover $500 on a note. The jury is out.

The case of T. F. Chalfant & Co., inventors, vs. A. J. Crow et al., owners of the steamboat Fair Play. Libel on a vessel. On trial before Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Jenkins vs. O'Neill action on a book account a verdict was rendered for plaintiff in the sum of $97.25.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. George A. Foster, charged on oath of Elizabeth Wilson with assault with intent to commit a rape, the jury is out. Foster is a practicing physician in the borough of Elizabeth.

Com. vs. Charles Smith, charged with the larceny of five dollars from the store of Paul Swartz. The defendant plead *nolle contendre*.

Com. vs. John Fitzsimmons, charged with larceny on oath of Moses J. Gist. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and recommended the defendant to the mercy of the court.

Com. vs. David Kerr and John Comfort, indicted for nuisance. The defendants were alleged to have obstructed a common highway, by building a fence on Main street, Temperanceville. It appearing to the Court that the prosecutor, W. C. Taylor, was satisfied, on motion of the District Attorney a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by the prosecutor.

Com. vs. Michael Brennan, charged on oath of James Chalfant, with committing an assault and battery on the person of Laura Chalfant. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, the defendant to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Barclay Kenney, indicted on two counts—assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, and assault and battery. It appearing to the Court that the first count was ignored and that the prosecution desired to withdraw the case, on motion of the District Attorney a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Com. vs. Henry Knoble, Peter Winters, John W. Smith and George Grimm, indicted for felonious assault and battery. The defendants are charged with entering the house of John Ehrler, on the South Side, some time ago, and shot Ehrler, injuring him severely. After the testimony for the Commonwealth had concluded, the jury, without leaving the box, acquitted Grimm and Smith. They were immediately put upon the stand by the defence, and testified as to their knowledge of the case, their evidence, however, being somewhat damaging to the defence.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Benj. Ebal,	Lizzie Kelley,
James C. Parker,	Wm. Burk,
John Carroll,	Benj. Carter,
John Vauley,	Thos. McClelland.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The hearing on the motion for an injunction in the bankruptcy matter of Altman & Co., against Thos. P. Manning, of Venango county, was continued to the 20th inst.

On the petition of the assignee of Axania Dunkand, bankruptcy, of Somerset county, asking for the appointment of a suitable person to distribute the proceeds of the sales of real estate to be applied to the creditors, Jacob Ickes appointed to examine into the facts and report thereon to Court. United States Commissioner Colburn, of Somerset, was directed to take testimony of witnesses for the assistance of the Register in his examination.

Messrs. Dale & Co., of Scranton, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of McMurtrit Bros., doing business in Pittston. The usual order was made.

A. J. Cumming & Co., bankrupts, of this city, was presented, asking for an injunction restraing U. Updegraff, A. Howard, et al., from proceeding upon landlord's warrant. A hearing on the motion was fixed for the 11th inst., and in the meantime an order restraining the act sought to be enjoined was issued.

Voluntary petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy were filed by Isaac F. Keene and Stephen W. Keene, of Luzerne county. The usual order was made.

Fifth U. P. Church.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A word of explanation in behalf of the congregation of the Fifth U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, as we have been branded by our late pastor as opposed to anything that would advance Christ's kingdom here on earth, we think it is nothing more than right that we should set ourselves straight before our Christian brethren. In regard to the first reason that Mr. Reed gives for leaving us, we would say that we were not hostile to the revised psalms, but we were hostile to our pastor using arbitrary means to bring them in. All we asked was an expression of the people, which he told Mr. Reed that we were willing to go with the majority. As to his second reason, we deny it in toto, as we always gave according to our means for missionary purposes, only when we were relieved for a short time by the faithful Sheila Presbytery. Every one in Pittsburgh who is acquainted with our history knows how we struggled to build the Fifth U. P. Church.

As to his third reason for leaving us—unrequitted toil—we would say that Mr. Reed has always been paid his salary promptly, and well recompensed for his labor, and we would not have had any trouble on the Psalmody question had not Mr. Reed stood up in the pulpit and told us if we did not vote in the new psalms he could not be our pastor any longer; and when the vote was taken at our meeting, a majority was in favor of retaining the old psalms; then our pastor branded us before the world as opposed to all that is good. Hoping that this will be read and thought over by those who looked harshly on us, we are, Respectfully,

MANY MEMBERS FIFTH U. P. CHURCH.
Pittsburgh.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening for his benefit Mr. C. B. Bishop appeared in "Upper Ten and Lower Twenty" to a fair house. To-day at the matinee, "War Clouds." This evening a repetition of the benefit bill.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—To-day at the matinee the grand double combination appear in a stunning programme. The houses throughout the week have been large. To-night will be complete with funny acts and novelties will be given.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—One would think there would be some diminution in the crowds who gather nightly at this hall of amusement, but there is not, and it is allowing to the attractions to be found here. To-day the usual matinee, with a huge bill. This evening an entire new programme.

RUBENSTEIN CONCERTS.—ERROR CORRECTED.—It has been erroneously stated that Rubinstein would give a "matinee" on Saturday afternoon next, the 18th inst. The concert on Saturday will take place in the evening of that day and not in the afternoon Both the concerts on Thursday, the 16th inst., and on Saturday the 18th inst. will be evening concerts.

Ladies, Attention.

The particular attention of the fair sex, who are always on the lookout for bargains is directed to the grand clearance sale of trimmings and fancy goods for the toilet at Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman's, No. 76 Market street. The stock comprises a wonderful variety of the finest descriptions of goods usually kept in a first class trimming and notion store, and every article is being sold off at a price much below its original value. Remember there is no soiled or damaged goods, but all are warranted to bear comparison with similar articles from other establishments in the city, and are sold at a price that is marvellously cheap. Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fleishman are determined to keep the front rank both for quality of goods and moderate prices, and their present sales indicate that they have the required facilities. Hundreds of ladies now visit the store daily, and yet there is room and bargains for all who come. Ladies, remember the number, 76 Market street, and secure a stock of goods in their line.

Advance in Wages.

We suppose every man employed, whether he is a laborer or mechanic, a clerk or a professional man, is interested in anything that will bring him an advance in the remuneration for his toil. All of them, therefore, will be interested in the plan put forth by Mr. Robert Taggert, the well known shoe dealer, No. 129 Federal street, Allegheny. Mr. Taggart's long and past business career proves that he can do what he says, proposes to give his patrons in the purchase of foot-gear, a reduction of twenty per cent., which is equivalent to that much advance in wages. To do this it is not his intention to give an inferior article of goods, but to sell only articles which he can guarantee to be worth the money and to be fully equal to any other goods offered at much higher prices. We know that Mr. Taggart can do what he promises, and all who would practically test his ability can do so by calling at his store and making a purchase.

The City Gauger.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The canvass for the office of City Gauger has attracted some attention during the past few days, and the near approach of the Republican Caucus, which comes off this afternoon, intensifies it. Until yesterday the contest was between Mr. D. M. Martin, the present very efficient incumbent, and Mr. Robb; but it appears that some of the new Members of Councils are about to spring a new man on the caucus—Mr. Forsaithe, who is not a resident of Pittsburgh, but lives on the North Side. Councils, of course, will not elect an outsider, especially when good men in their own city offer themselves.

Mr. Martin has occupied the position of Gauger for the past six months, and has given entire satisfaction. The Republican Caucus to-day will subserve the best interests of the city by nominating Mr. Martin. A. B.

The New Diamonds.

Yesterday we called the attention of our readers to the peculiarities of the Arizonia Diamonds. Reports have been received from the most eminent lapidaries and scientific men which confirm the statement that the quartz possesses all the peculiarities of the genuine diamond, and under analytic test no difference can be ascertained. The stones have all the sparkle of the more costly stones, and are set in solid fourteen carat gold. The excitement over their discovery caused a revolution among dealers in precious stones, and now the wealthiest representatives of our best families are wearing them. None of these recently discovered gems have as yet been offered to the Pittsburgh public, but one of our best known jeweler's will open No. 38 Fifth avenue in a day or two with a careful selected stock of these new diamonds.

Have you tried the popular house, the Boston One Price Clothing House, to secure bargains in clothing. If not make an investment to-day, either at 95 Smithfield street or 178 Federal, Allegheny.

...perties to be Sold by Hugh ...ming, Esq., Sheriff, or his Successor, on Monday, January 27th, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, City of Pittsburgh.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Fifty dollars of the price or sum at which the property shall be struck off shall be paid to the Sheriff at the time of sale, or by Friday, January 31, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless the purchase money shall be less than that sum, in which case only the purchase money shall be paid; otherwise the property will again, on Friday, January 31, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the same place, be put up and sold at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, who, in the case of any deficiency in such re-sale, shall make good the same. In case of the sale being for a very large amount, will demand that ten per cent. of the purchase money be paid in addition to the fifty dollars.

N. B.—For the benefit of our unprofessional readers who do not understand the meaning of the letters and figures following the defendant's name, we make the following

EXPLANATION:

D. C., District Court, indicates the Court of which the writ of execution issues under which the sale is made; V. E., or Vend. Ex., Venditioni Exponas; Lev. Fa., or L. F., Levari Facias; Fi. Fa., or F. F., Fieri Facias, show the kind of writ; a Lavari Facias is the writ or sale upon a mortgage, mechanic lien, or a municipal lien; Venditioni, or Fieri Facias, upon an ordinary debt, or for ground rent; No. 47, J. '73, means No. 47, January Term, 1873, the number and term of the dock entry; the following figures show the amount of the debt, and the name following is that of the attorney issuing the writ.

CONRAD SEITZ.

D. C., F. F., 47, J. '73. $4,400.00.

S. C. SCHOYER.

Lot of ground situate in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny. Beginning on the south side of Spring Garden avenue, distant 58½ feet going from the city, from a corner of or intersection of said avenue, of land of said Hartman, and by land of heirs of Reichenbach; thence N. 71½° E. 92 feet; thence by line of Reichenbach, 72 feet; thence N. 26° E. 3 feet; thence S. 71° W. 159 feet; thence along Spring Garden avenue, toward city of Allegheny, 40 feet to place of beginning.

WILLIAM S. MARSHALL.

D. C., V. E., 50, J. '73. $755.25. MCKNIGHT.

A two story frame dwelling house, without cellar, and lots Nos. 70 and 71 in Mrs. E. F. Denning's plan of lots in the Thirteenth ward, City of Pittsburgh, situate on Quarry street, distant 120 feet from the intersection of said street with Hill street; thence along Quarry street 48 feet; thence N. 11½ deg. E. 100 feet; thence S. 81 feet 2 in.; thence S. 3 feet 3 in. to the place of beginning.

ALEXANDER MILLER, WM. J. MILLER, AND CHARLES MILLER, PARTNERS AS A. MILLER & CO.

D. C., L. F., 52, J. '73. $21,865.44.

R. & S. WOODS.

Lot of ground situate in Collins Borough, containing 118 5-10 perches more or less, see deed book, Vol. 144, page 461. Beginning at a stake on the northern line of the Saw Mill Run and Cook's Run turnpike road at a point where the dividing line of Mr. McGuinness and Edward McGuinness intersect said road; thence by a direct line N. 42° E. 6 p.; thence S. 44¾° E. 17 6-10 p.; thence S. 50° W. 6 6-10; thence N. 41¾° W. 16 95-100 p. to the place of beginning.

NEWTON SHAFER.

D. C., L. F., 55 and 54, J. '73. $184.46 and $1,690.24.

HALL.

One two story frame building of 5 rooms and finished attic, shingle roof, and lots Nos. 14 and 15, on Wm. McCreery's plan of lots, situated in McClure township, adjoining Second ward, Allegheny City, see plan book, Vol. 3, page 256, fronting about 27½° on North street and running back about 150 feet.

WM. H. M'CLELLAND AND WM. H. M'CLELLAND, ADM'RS OF MARY E. M'CLELLAND, DEC'D.

D. C., L. F., 55, J. '73. $5,853.60. BARTON.

Parts of lots Nos. 137 and 138 in plan laid out by Marion Pride, dec'd, [see Plan Book, vol. 1, page 52,] situated in the 6th ward, Pittsburgh, and together bounded and described as follows: Beginning on Marion street at the corner of lot No. 136; thence along Marion street S. 45 feet 2¾ in.; thence along Apple alley 103 feet 8½ in.; thence S. 43 feet 9 in.; thence 103 feet 8½ in. to Marion street, the place of beginning. See Deed Book, vol. 211, page 541, and vol. 211, page 540.

THOMAS M'MAHON.

D. C., L. F., 66, J. '73. $680.00.

G. R. COCHRAN.

A one-story frame dwelling house, 16x36 feet, containing two rooms, and lot of ground, situate in the 6th ward, city of Allegheny, being lot No. 14 in plan laid out by S. C. Campbell, Zachariah Gillespie and Jos. Kelch, fronting about 20 feet on High street, and in depth eastwardly about 104 feet.

FRANZ FLOTZINGER.

D. C., F. F., 68, J. '73., $113.44. B. F. K.

A two story brick dwelling house and lot of ground, situate in the Borough of East Birmingham, on the easterly side of Railroad street, distant 18 feet 4 inches S. from Jane street, having a front of 16 feet 10 inch., and in depth easterly 72 feet. See Deed Book, vol. 224, page 283.

AUGUST STRUCK.

D. C., L. F., 80, J. '73. $189.25. B. F. K.

A two-story frame dwelling house, containing two rooms, and cellar and lot of ground, situate on w. side of Twenty-fourth street, East Birmingham; distant 40 feet 4½ inches s. from Harrison alley, fronting 20 feet 2¾ inches on said street, and running back about 61¾ feet.

SIMPSON J. MUSGRAVE.

D. C., L. F., 81, J. '73. $2,140.60.

STONER & PATTERSON.

Lot of ground situate in Leet Township, containing 7 acres and 7 and 24-100 perches, being lot No. 11, in Wm. C. Dunn's plan (See Plan Book, vol. 1, part 1, page 54). Beginning on Baker street at the N. E. cor. of lot No. 12; thence along said lot N. 5½° E. 24 p.; N. 39½° W. 46 76-100 p.; S. 50½° W. 24 p.; S. 39½° E. 36 76-100 p., to place of beginning.

LAWRENCE KUNTZMAN.

D. C., L. F., 90, J. '73. $757.22.

BLAKELY & HEATLY.

Lot No. 80, in a plan laid out by Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor, situate in lower St. Clair township, beginning at the junction of the Coal Hill road and a 30 feet street; thence along said street 93½ feet; thence along lot No. 81, 100 feet to Coal Hill road; thence along same 20 feet; thence along lot No. 79 to said 30 feet street; thence along same to the place of beginning. See Deed Book, Vol. 242, page 253.

JOHN F. MALLINKRODT.

D. C., L. F., 91, J. '73. $507.41.

R. ROBB.

A two-story brick dwelling house, with Mansard roof, 16 feet front by 36 feet deep, together with a frame kitchen in the rear attached thereto, one story high and 12 feet front by 16 feet feet in depth, and lot of ground, situate in the Sixth ward, Allegheny City, fronting 22 feet on Chartiers street, and in depth 97 feet, being lot No. 315 on Chartiers street.

J. A. CRAWFORD.

D. C., F. F., 92, J. '73. $1,760.25. MCCLUNG.

Lot of ground situate in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, on the easterly side of Forty-third street, (being same lot recorded in Vol. 256, page 5,) distant 68 feet from the N. E. cor. of John W. Riddell's lot and running thence N. 40 feet; thence at right angles 158 feet; thence S. 32 feet and 6 inches; thence along Agnes Poor's line 58 feet; thence S. 7 feet 6 inches; thence W. 100 feet to the place of beginning.

HENRY LIEBELT.

D. C., L. F., 93, J. '73. $428.40.

C. HASBROUCK.

Lot of ground situate in the Sixth ward, Allegheny City. Beginning at a point distant 24 feet from the S. W. corner of Junlata and Sedgwick streets; thence S. parallel with Sedgwick street, 50 feet 3 inches; thence W. 24 feet; thence N. 43 feet 3 inches; thence E. 24 feet, to the place of beginning.

AUGUST SCHWANER WITH NOTICE TO PHILIP PFEIL TERRE TENANT.

D. C., L. F., 100, J. '73. $4,411.36.

ARCHIE CUMMINGS.

A one story frame building, used as a store and dwelling, fronting on Rebecca street, and a double two story frame building, fronting on Manhattan street, and lots Nos. 77 & 78 in Fleming's plan of lots, recorded in Plan Book, vol. 2, part 2, page 210, situate in Fifth ward, Allegheny city, beginning on N. side of Rebecca street, at corner of Fleming street, now Manhattan street, thence along Rebecca street, W. 30 feet, thence N. 85 feet, thence E. 93 feet, thence S. along Manhattan street 123 feet to the line of Rebecca street, the place of beginning.

NICHOLAS BAUM.

D. C., F. F., 103, J. '73. $200.00. CUMMINGS.

Lot of ground situate in Seventh ward, Allegheny city. Beginning at a point on the W. side of the Plank road, now called Madison avenue, 90 feet S. from the point of intersection of said road with the S. line of a street 25 feet wide running W. to Union st.; thence S. 1 deg. E. 50 feet; thence at right angles to said Plank road 78 feet 6 inches; thence along Union street 2 deg. 30 min. E. 51 feet; thence Eastwardly 75 feet 6 inches to place of beginning. See Deed Book, vol. 235, page 486.

JAMES ROBINSON AND ALEXANDER P. ROBINSON.

D. C., F. F., 104, J. '73., $1,300.00.

HUNT & LEGATT.

A large three story brick dwelling house, and a two story brick stable and lot of ground situate in First ward, Allegheny, fronting on W. side of Federal street 44¾ feet, extending at right angles with Federal street 240 feet.

2.

Five certain contiguous pieces of ground in First ward, Allegheny, fronting 24 feet each on W. side of Federal street, extending back parallel with Robinson street 110 feet, and each having thereon erected one three story brick dwelling house, forming a block of five.

3.

Five certain contiguous pieces of ground in First ward, Allegheny, on S. side of Robinson street, each fronting 22 feet, and in depth 120 feet, and each having thereon one two-storied brick dwelling house, numbered respectively 122, 124, 126, 128, 130 Robinson street.

GEORGE FISCHER.

D. C., V. E., 106, J. '73. $500.00. SIEBENECK.

A two-story frame dwelling house and other out buildings, and lot of ground situate in the city of Allegheny, (formerly borough of Manchester). Beginning on an alley running parallel with Franklin street, 129 feet 9 inches N. from said street, and 186 feet E. from Fulton street, having a front of 22 feet and in depth N. 64 feet 10½ inches.

WILLIAM RICHARDS.

D. C., L. F., 107, J. '73, $2,833.68. T. C. LAZEAR.

Lot of ground situate in Wm. Hodgson's plan of lots, in Lower St. Clair township, containing 1 acre and 2 67-100 perches. Beginning at a pin on the S. side of what is called Gray's Road and the line of the land of Gregg's heirs; thence along Gray's Road S. 65 deg. 50 min. E. 70 feet 7½ inches; thence N. 78 deg. 25 min. E. 112 feet 11⅝ inches; thence still along said road 41 feet 3 inches; thence S. 24 deg. 10 min. W. 258 feet 9⅝ inches; thence N. 65 deg. 50 min. W. 203 feet 4 inches; thence N. 24 deg. 19 min. E. 189 feet to the place of beginning.

PETER GOEBELL AND LOUIS LIST.

D. C., F. F. 108, J. '73. $1,600. M. & P.

Two two story brick dwelling houses and lots, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, in plan laid out by A. W. Ewing, recorded in Plan Book, vol. 3, page 81, situate in Sixteenth Ward, city of Pittsburg, each having a front on Allen street of 20 feet and extending back 70 feet to a 10 foot alley. See Deed Book, vol. 200, page 286.

HENRY HERSHAUSER.

D. C., L. F., 112, J. '73. $2,600. MCKENNA.

Lot of ground situate in village of East Liberty. Beginning at lot No. 8 in plan laid out by Barbara A. Negley, and running N. 65½ deg. W. 60 feet; S. 24½ deg. W. 100 feet; S. 65½ deg. E. 60 feet; N. 24½ deg. E. 100 feet, to place of beginning. See Deed Book, vol. 77, p. 311.

2.

Lot of ground situate in same village. Beginning on the corner of Moreland's lot, and running in a straight line with the said Moreland's E. line back to a 40 feet street; thence 5 feet more or less; thence to Moreland's lot; thence to place of beginning. See Deed Book, vol. 177, p. 315, and having thereon erected two two-story brick dwelling houses, together with a frame smoke and slaughter house and other outbuildings.

ROBERT S. CAMPBELL.

D. C., V. E., 113, J. '73. $314.22.

J. H. BALDWIN.

A two-story frame dwelling, containing five rooms and other improvements, and lot No. 8 in James Brown's plan of lots situate on Crawford street, Pittsburgh, having a front of 25 feet and in depth 123 feet 6 inches to Fulton street, see plan book, Vol. 42, page 209.

VICTOR. E. KLAGES.

D. C., F. F., 116, J. '73. $2,000.00.

THOS. EWING.

Lot in Fifth ward, Allegheny City, fronting 19 feet on West Ohio street, and extending back of same width southwardly 81 feet, being 50 feet eastwardly from Beaver avenue. Described in Deed, in Deed Book 197, p. 37. Improvements: a two story frame dwelling house, with appurtenances.

JAMES B. JONES.

D. C., V. E., 117, J. '73. $1,326.51. DICKEY.

Lot of ground situate in Ross township, containing 6 acres 1 rood and 38 60-100 perches. See deed book, Vol. 263, page 13?, being purpart No. 3 in partition of the estate of James Carr, deceased at No. 3 October term, 1850, in the Orphans Court, beginning on line of purpart No. 1; thence S. 37¾° E. 7 4-100 p; S. 60° E. 21.72 p; S. 2½° W. 32 42-100 p; S. 68¼° W. 11 54-100 p; N. 88° W. 22 p; N. 25 30-100° E. 31 22-100 p; N. 6¾° W. 24 8-10 p to the place of beginning.

THOMAS J. FLOOD, ANNIE FLOOD, JOHN A. STRAIN AND ELIZA, HIS WIFE, IN RIGHT OF SAID ELIZA, HEIRS AT LAW OF JOHN FLOOD, DECEASED.

D. C., L. F., 118, J. '73. $10,946.25. MCCLUNG.

Two three storied brick houses, and one livery stable, and lot of ground situate on the southeastern corner of Grant street and Sixth avenue, Third ward, Pittsburgh; having a front on Grant street of 40 feet, and in depth along Sixth avenue 80 feet. See Will Book, Vol. 7, page 24.

AMES GRIGGS.

D. C., F. F., 120, J. '73. $500.00. M. & P.

A frame house containing two rooms and part of lots Nos. 17 and 18, in Thomas Whitesides plan of lots. See Vol. 639, page 491; situate in the Eighth ward, city of Pittsburgh, on the west side at Green street, distant 70 feet from the corner of Western avenue, having a front together on Green street of 40 feet, and extending back westwardly 50 feet. See Deed Book, Vol. 152, page 274.

UNKNOWN OWNER.

D. C., L. F., 134, Nov. T., 1871. $116.00. SLAGLE.

Lot No. 112 in Caldwell's plan, situate in Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, on the east side of Overhill street, having a front of 20 feet and running back 100 feet.

UNKNOWN OWNER.

D. C., L. F., 30, April T., '72. $101.50. SLAGLE.

Lot of ground situate in Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, on the north side of Reed street, having a front of 20 feet and running back about 90 feet.

UNKNOWN OWNER.

D. C., L. F., 31, Ap. T. '72. $99.80. SLAGLE.

Lot of ground situate in the Eleventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, on the north side of Reed street, fronting on said street 20 feet, and extending back about 90 feet, being distant 100 feet from Overhill street.

CHARLES FISHER'S HEIRS.

D. C., L. F., 40, Nov. T., 1872. $35.53. W. B. RODGERS.

Lot No. 13 in Verina Iten's plan, situate in the Seventh ward, Allegheny City, on the N. side of Spring Garden Avenue, fronting on said avenue 32 feet, and running back about 110 feet.

EDWARD JOYCE.

D. C., F. F., 121, J. '73. $2,860.00. BURGWIN.

A one-story frame dwelling house and lot No. 22, in Samuel H. Keller's plan of lots, situate in the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, having a frontage of 20 feet on Calvin street, and extending back southeastwardly 100 feet. See Deek Book, Vol. 226, page 500.

HUGH S. FLEMING, SHERIFF.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1873.

A GOOD THING DULY APPRECIATED

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The advent of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a long class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been on the full tide of successful experiment. If that tide has borne the proprietors of the celebrated vegetable specific "on to fortune," it has also borne thousands of human beings, who were languishing under the effects of disease, weak and hopeless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is no exaggeration to say that to the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequaled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life who had been vitally physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

MARRIED.

CRAWFORD—MCMILLAN—On Thursday, January 9, at the residence of Geo. Sims, by the Rev. J. M. Johnston, Mr. HENRY CRAWFORD to Miss BELLA MCMILLAN, both of Allegheny City.

MCCORMICK—MCKEE—On Thursday evening, January 9, 1873, at the Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, by the Rev. Wm. Fulton, assisted by the Rev. Geo. McCormick, of Butler, ROBERT MCCORMICK, of Franklin co. Pa., and Miss ISABEL H. MCKEE, of Allegheny, Pa.

DIED.

SAWYER—On Thursday afternoon, January 9, at 5 o'clock, BENJAMIN CLEMENT, infant son of B. C. and Catharine Sawyer.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Riverside, Chartiers township, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

HENRY—January 10th, 1873, at her residence, 216 Arch street, Allegheny, Mrs. ROSANNA HENRY, wife of the late John Henry.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, on Sabbath evening at 6 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the burying ground near McAboy's church, MONDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock.

REED—On Friday evening, January 10th, at 9 o'clock, JAMES WILSON REED, aged 4 months and 3 days, son of Thomas and Dora Reed.

Funeral TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, on Penn street, two doors below Thirtieth. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FOERST—On Thursday, January 9, 1873, at 11:15 A. M., Margaret Foerst, wife of the late Jacob Foerst, in the 31st year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 9 West street, Allegheny, TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PALMER—On Thursday, January 9, at 9:45 A. M., at the residence of her parents, JULIA E., daughter of S. O. and M. A. Palmer, in the 6th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 39 Pearl street, corner of Sandusky, Allegheny city, TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

RENZ—On Wednesday, January 8, at 7:20 P. M., LANDELIN BENZ, in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 125 Twelfth street, Birmingham, TO-DAY, January 11, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ORMSBY—On Friday, January 10, 1873, at her residence in West Philadelphia, Mrs. JANE E., widow of Oliver H. Ormsby.

The remains will be brought to Pittsburgh for interment. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 195 FOURTH AVENUE, Cellini's all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Allegheny City and Sleigh. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

DEPOSITORIES OF CITY FUNDS.—In pursuance of an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the safe keeping and custody of the funds of the City," passed the 7th day of February, 1870, Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the City Controller, from the associations of the city setting forth the rate of interest such banks or saving institutions will contract and agree to pay to the city for the use and advantage of the deposits of the city funds or money, according to the terms and conditions of said Ordinance. All bids to be handed in before 12 o'clock on Tuesday, January 14, 1873. E. J. MCCARTHY,
City Controller.

H. J. FELBER.....GUST. KAFFHAHN

H. J. FELBER & CO.,
Direct Importers of and Dealers in
CHINA, GLASS, AND
Queensware,
169 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Above Sixth, PITTSBURGH, PA

Decoration of China, Queensware and Glass, either on whole sets or single pieces, executed in the best style and work warranted. Process of decoration open to inspection. Samples to be seen at the store. Glass Shades all sizes constantly od hand.

ISAAC STERN,
Importer and Dealer in
Fine Whiskies,
BRANDIES,
Wines and Cigars,
162 Federal Street,
Above the Diamond, ALLEGHENY CITY.

Fine Wines and Liquors for Medicinal use.

BUCKEYE STEAM PUMPS,
Power Pumps,
Hand Pumps,
For Railroads, Steamboats, Paper Mills, Distilleries, Breweries, Iron Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c.,
Tate, Munden & Tate,
AGENTS FOR
McGowen Pump Co.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 195 FOURTH AVENUE, Cellini's all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Allegheny City and Sleigh. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE, Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

CHARLES, PEEBLES & MCGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, ALLEGHENY CITY, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $200. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours. Telegraph Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,475.90.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Flowers, Flowers.
Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.
Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street,
Opposite Postoffice.

NEW BOOKS.
A Memorial of Alice and Phebe Cary. By Mary Clemmer Ames.....$ 2 00
The Wandering Heir. By Chas. Reade..... 1 50
Mrs. Skagg's Husbands. By Brete Harte..... 1 50
At His Gates. Mrs. Oliphant..... 1 50
The Yellow Flag. Yates..... 1 25
A Russian Journey. Proctor..... 3 00
The Romance of the Harem. By Mrs. Leonowens..... 3 00
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea..... 3 00
Forces of Nature. A magnificent volume on Popular Science..... 12 50
Rome. By Francis Wey. 245 illustrations.. 27 50
Back Log Studies. By the author of "Summer in a Canon."
Expressions of the Emotions in Men and Animals. By Darwin..... 3 50
Nordhoff's California..... 2 50
Whymper's Scrambles in the Alps..... 2 50
Myths and Myth-makers..... 2 50
Bagehot's Physics and Politics..... 1 50
AT
DAVIS' BOOK STORE,
175 Liberty Street.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,355,749
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
COFFIN, KELLOGG & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELSLER & GOTTHOLD.....Lessees and Managers.
Last night of the celebrated Comedian,
Mr. C. B. Bishop.
Saturday Afternoon Matinee
WAR CLOUDS,
Or, A Page of History, by "Our Special Correspondent."
SATURDAY EVENING, January 11, 1873.
Dave the Blacksmith.
Dave, the Blacksmith.....Mr. C. B. Bishop.
Johnson, the Detective.....
Monday, Benefit of J. W. Norris.

FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
FRED. AIMS.....Lessee and Manager.
W. SIMMONDS.....Stage Manager and Advertiser.
GRAND MATINEE THIS SATURDAY 2:30 P. M.
Great Bill this Saturday Night.
WELCH, NEWCOMB & ROBERTS'
MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND.
Fayette Welch and 13 Star Minstrel Artistes.
THIRTEEN NO. 2.
The News ar Variety Combination.
Three La Markes Gymnasts, John Mulligan, Sallie Swift, Nellie Howard, James Wooley, Addie Johnston All. Buckly, Lew Brimmer, Annie Chase, with Blan be Seiwyn, Freeman Sisters, Trueman Sisters.
All at one price of admission.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2:30 P. M.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE.....Lessees and Managers.
LADIES' MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
To-night, a Glorious Saturday's Jubilee.
All the New Stars and Old Favorites in a Splendid Bill of Novelties.
Monday, Nine New Stars and Rip Van Winkle.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.
Mercantile Library Hall.
RUBINSTEIN AND WIENIAWSKI.
Thursday and Saturday Ev'gs, Jan. 16 and 18,
When ANTON RUBINSTEIN, the greatest living pianist, will make his first appearance in Pittsburgh, with HENRI WIENIAWSKI, "the Rival of Paganini." Mlle LOUISE LIEBHART, the celebrated soprano, Mlle LOUISE ORMENY, the favorite Contralto. Secured seats, $2; to be had on Monday morning, January 13, at Kleber's Music Store, Steinway Pianos used at all Rubinstein Concerts.
187:178

ASSESSMENTS.

NOTICE.
PITTSBURGH, January 8, 1873.
Notice is hereby given that the Assessment for Grading,